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(54) INDUCTION HARDENED STEEL MATERIAL WITH HIGH TORSIONAL FATIGUE STRENGTH

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an induction hardened steel material having superior torsional fatigue strength required of shaft parts and excellent in manufacturability such as cold workability by specifying a composition consisting of C, Si, Mn, S, Al. Ti, B, N, P, Cu, O, and Fe, a ratio between effective hardening depth and parts radius, and a hardness in the projected core part, respectively.

SOLUTION: A composition, containing, by weight, 0.35–0.60% C, 0.01–0.15% Si, 0.2–1.60% Mn, 0.005–0.15% S, 0.010–0.06% Al, 0.005–0.050% Ti, 0.0005–0.005% B, and 0.0015–0.008% N, also containing P, Cu, and O limited to ≤0.020%, ≤ 0.05%, and ≤0.0025%, respectively, and having the balance Fe with inevitable impurities and further containing, if necessary, prescribed amounts of Cr, Mo, Ni, Nb, and V, is provided. Moreover, the ratio between the effective hardening depth (t) of steel material and the radius (r) of parts, t/r, is regulated to 0.3–0.6, and the hardness in the projected core part, represented by Hp-core=Hcore/(1-t/r) (where Hcore means the hardness in the core part), is regulated to ≥HV400.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] As a weight ratio, C:0.35 - 0.60%, Si:0.01-0.15%, Mn: 0.2-1.60%, S:0.005 - 0.15%, aluminum:0.010-0.06%, Ti: 0.005-0.050%B:0.0005-0.005%, N:0.0015 - 0.008% is contained. P:0.020% or less, it restricts to less than [Cu:0.05%] and O:0.0025% or less, respectively, the remainder — from iron and an unescapable impurity — becoming — the ratio of effective-case-depth-hardended-by-carburizing-treatment t and the components radius r — the quantity characterized by for t/r being 0.3-0.6 and projection core part hardness Hp-core defined below being 400 or more HV — twisting — fatigue strength induction hardening steel materials.

The definition of projection core-part hardness: When referred to as effective-case-depth-hardended-by-carburizing-treatment t, the components radius r, and core part hardness Hoore, it is projection core part hardness. Hp-core=Hcore/(1-t/r)

[Claim 2] As a weight ratio, C:0.35 - 0.60%, Si:0.01-0.15%, Mn: 0.2-1.60%, S:0.005 - 0.15%, aluminum:0.010-0.06%, Ti: 0.005-0.050%B:0.0005-0.005%, N:0.0015 - 0.008% is contained. P:0.020% or less, it restricts to less than [Cu:0.05%] and O:0.0025% or less, respectively. t/r is 0.4-0.75, the remainder — from iron and an unescapable impurity — becoming — the ratio of effective-case-depth-hardended-by-carburizing-treatment t and the components radius r — and the ratio of projection core part hardness Hp-core defined below and hardening layer hardness Hcase — the quantity characterized by Hp-core/Hcase being 0.56 or more — twisting — fatigue strength induction hardening steel materials.

The definition of projection core-part hardness: When referred to as effective-case-depth-hardended-by-carburizing-treatment t, the components radius r, and core part hardness Hcore, it is projection core part hardness. Hp-core=Hcore/(1-t/r)

[Claim 3] As a weight ratio, C:0.35 - 0.60%, Si:0.01-0.15%, Mn: 0.2-1.60%, S:0.005 - 0.15%, aluminum:0.010-0.06%, Ti: 0.005-0.050%B:0.0005-0.005%, N:0.0015 - 0.008% is contained. P:0.020% or less, It restricts to less than [Cu:0.05%] and O:0.0025% or less, respectively. t/r is 0.4-0.75, the remainder — from iron and an unescapable impurity — becoming — the ratio of effective-case-depth-hardended-by-carburizing-treatment t and the components radius r — and the ratio of projection core part hardness Hp-core defined below and hardening layer hardness Hcase — the quantity characterized by for Hp-core/Hcase being 0.56 or more and the average hardness Hav in a cross section defined further below being 560 or more HV — twisting — fatigue strength induction hardening steel materials. The definition of projection core-part hardness: When referred to as effective-case-depth-hardended-by-carburizing-treatment t, the components radius r, and core part hardness Hcore, it is projection core part hardness. Hp-core=Hcore/(1-t/r)

The definition of the average hardness in a cross section: It is [Equation 1], when the cross section of a radius a was divided into the ring of N individual concentric circular radial. Hn and a radius are set to rn and spacing is set to deltarn for the hardness of the n-th ring-like part.

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$$Hav = (\sum_{n=1}^{N} H_n \times r_n^2 \times \triangle r_n) \times 3/a^8$$

[Claim 4] As a weight ratio, C:0.35 - 0.60%, Si:0.01-0.15%, Mn: 0.2-1.60%, S:0.005 - 0.15%, aluminum:0.010-0.06%, Ti: 0.005-0.050%B:0.0005-0.005%, Further N:0.0015 to 0.008% Cr:0.1 ** -1.2%, One sort (Mo:0.02-0.8% and nickel:0.1-3.5% Nb:0.01-0.3%V:0.03-0.6%) or two sorts or more are contained. It restricts to less than [Cu:0.05%] and O:0.0025% or less P:0.020% or less, respectively, the remainder — from iron and an unescapable impurity — becoming — the ratio of effective-case-depth-hardended-by-carburizing-treatment t and the components radius r — the quantity characterized by for t/r being 0.3-0.6 and projection core part hardness Hp-core defined below being 400 or more HV — twisting — fatigue strength induction hardening steel materials.

The definition of projection core-part hardness: When referred to as effective-case-depth-hardended-by-carburizing-treatment t, the components radius r, and core part hardness Hcore, it is projection core part hardness. Hp-core=Hcore/(1-t/r)

[Claim 5] As a weight ratio, C:0.35 - 0.60%, Si:0.01-0.15%, Mn: 0.2-1.60%, S:0.005 - 0.15%, aluminum:0.010-0.06%, Ti: 0.005-0.050%B:0.0005-0.005%, N:0.0015 - 0.008% is contained. Further Cr:0.1 ** - 1.2%, One sort (Mo:0.02-0.8% and nickel:0.1-3.5%Nb:0.01-0.3%V:0.03-0.6%) or two sorts or more are contained. It restricts to less than [Cu:0.05%] and 0:0.0025% or less P:0.020% or less, respectively. t/r is 0.4-0.75. the remainder — from iron and an unescapable impurity — becoming — the ratio of effective-case-depth-hardended-by-carburizing-treatment t and a components radius — and the ratio of projection core part hardness Hp-core defined below and hardening layer

hardness Hoase — the high swing fatigue strength induction hardening steel materials characterized by Hp-core/Hoase being 0.56 or more.

The definition of projection core-part hardness: When referred to as effective-case-depth-hardended-by-carburizing-treatment t, the components radius r, and core part hardness Hcore, it is projection core part hardness. Hp-core=Hcore/(1-t/r)

[Claim 6] As a weight ratio, C:0.35 - 0.60%, Si:0.01-0.15%, Mn: 0.2-1.60%, S:0.005 - 0.15%, aluminum:0.010-0.06%, Ti: 0.005-0.050%B:0.0005-0.005%, N:0.0015 - 0.008% is contained. Further Cr:0.1 ** - 1.2%, One sort (Mo:0.02-0.8% and nickel:0.1-3.5%Nb:0.01-0.3%V:0.03-0.6%) or two sorts or more are contained. It restricts to less than [Cu:0.05%] and O:0.0025% or less P:0.020% or less, respectively. t/r is 0.4-0.75, the remainder — from iron and an unescapable impurity — becoming — the ratio of effective-case-depth-hardended-by-carburizing-treatment t and a components radius — and the ratio of projection core part hardness Hp-core defined below and hardening layer hardness Hcase — the quantity characterized by for Hp-core/Hcase being 0.56 or more and the average hardness Hav in a cross section defined further below being 560 or more HV — twisting — fatigue strength induction hardening steel materials.

The definition of projection core-part hardness: When referred to as effective-case-depth-hardended-by-carburizing-treatment t, the components radius r, and core part hardness Hcore, it is projection core part hardness. Hp-core=Hcore/(1-t/r)

The definition of the average hardness in a cross section: It is [Equation 1], when the cross section of a radius a was divided into the ring of N individual concentric circular radial. Hn and a radius are set to rn and spacing is set to **rn for the hardness of the n-th ring-like part.

断面内平均硬さ Hav =
$$(\sum_{n=1}^{N} H_n \times r_n^2 \times \triangle r_n) \times 3/a^8$$

[Claim 7] the quantity according to claim 1 to 3 whose old austenite grain size of an induction hardening layer is more than No. 9 — twisting — fatigue strength induction hardening steel materials.

[Claim 8] either of claims 4-6 whose old austenite grain sizes of an induction hardening layer are more than No. 9 — the quantity of a publication — twisting — fatigue strength induction hardening steel materials.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] Quantity, it twists, and is concerned with invention of fatigue strength induction hardening steel materials, and this invention relates to outstanding invention of induction hardening steel materials which twisted, has fatigue strength and was excellent in manufacturability like cold—working nature at the time of the manufacture as a shank article which constitutes the power transfer system of automobiles, such as a shaft which has in more detail the spline section shown in (A) – (C) of <u>drawing 1</u>, a shaft with a flange, and a shaft with an outer case.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Although the shank article which constitutes the power transfer system of an automobile usually carries out fabrication of the medium carbon steel to predetermined components, gives induction hardening-annealing and is manufactured, it is twisted with the high increase in power of an automobile engine in recent years, and atmospheric control correspondence, and its orientation of the improvement in fatigue strength is strong. On the other hand, in order to plan manufacture cost reduction on the occasion of autoparts manufacture, orientation of improvement in manufacturability, such as cold-working nature, is also strong.

[0003] On the other hand, the steel which becomes a JP.63-62571,B official report from C:0.30 - 0.38%, Mn:0.6-1.5%, B:0.0005 - 0.0030%, Ti:0.01-0.04%, and aluminum:0.01-0.04% is fabricated to a drive shaft, and the manufacture approach of the drive shaft which makes the ratio of the induction hardening depth and a steel member radius 0.4 or more with induction hardening is shown, static in this invention material — although it twists and reference is made about reinforcement, it twists and reference is not made at all about fatigue strength.

[0004] they are the static **** reinforcement which is the ingredient drag force to static loads, and the ingredient drag force to repeated loads — it twists, and rule factors differ and fatigue strength is another property. Moreover, in this invention, it is not considered at all about cold-working nature. Therefore, the present condition is not necessarily applied to the components which twist the ingredient with cold-working nature, and need a fatigue property.

[0005] Moreover, the manufacture approach of the machine structural steel worker components characterized by the thing which performed cold forging, and for which after induction hardening is carried out and machine structural steel worker components are manufactured C:0.35 ** -0.65% at JP.1-38847,B by being made from less than [Ti:0.05%] and the steel which consists of aluminum:0.015-0.050% less than [Si:0.15%], less than [Mn:0.60%], and B:0.0005 to 0.0050% is shown. The additions of the 1st page [3-4th] table of this official report to Ti and N are Ti:0.04% and N:0.014% at the maximum. The cold-working nature of this steel is not necessarily enough, moreover, clear from the 4th page right column of the 16th line of this official report, and the 3rd table in this invention — as — an ingredient with a diameter of 25mm — the maximum of the hardening layer depth — 3mm — it is — that is, the ratio of hardening layer depth t and a radius — t/r is 0.24 at the maximum and is very shallow. Moreover, it twists in this official report, there are not reinforcement and description twist and concerning fatigue strength, and strong achievement RE ** RU is unknown. That is, nothing is completely indicated about the technique about the induction hardening steel materials which twisted and excelled [invention / this] in fatigue strength. [0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] The technical problem of this invention tends to offer the induction hardening [which was excellent as a shank article] steel materials which twisted and was excellent in manufacturability like cold-working nature at the time of the manufacture by having fatigue strength. [0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to realize the induction hardening steel materials which were excellent in cold-working nature at the time of the manufacture, and were excellent as components and which twist and have fatigue strength, this invention persons inquired wholeheartedly and acquired the following knowledge.
[0008] (1) The following approach is effective in order to secure cold-working nature.

1) Reduce Si and P which are a solid-solution hardening element.

2) Secure hardenability mainly by B addition.

[0009] (2) In order to secure cold-working nature, rationalization of the amount of N is still more indispensable. In order to pull out the hardening disposition top effectiveness of the above-mentioned B, it is necessary to reduce Dissolution N. In addition to the above, abundant addition [as / whose addition of N which is indicated in the 1st page / 3-4th / table of JP,1-38847,B is 0.014% at the maximum] causes the following evils.

- 1) TiN deposits in the cooling process of steel bar rolling before cold working, or the cooling process of softening, and precipitation hardening by this causes the increment in hardness on the contrary in the abundant addition steel of N.
- 2) Since the abundant deposit of TiN causes a crack at the time of cold working, such as rolling, while degrading machinability remarkably, in high N steel, cold-working nature gets worse remarkably.
- [0010] It is thought that it is based on the evil of abundant addition of N to such cold-working nature that whose cold-working nature of the technique of JP,1-38847,B is not necessarily enough, the evil of TiN to cold-working nature controlling in addition and in order to pull out the hardening disposition top effectiveness of B, it is required to control in N:0.0015 0.008% of range.
- [0011] (3) Next, induction hardening steel materials twist and fatigue breaking occurs the following process.
- A. A crack occurs on the boundary of a front face or a hardening layer, and a core part.
- B. A crack spreads the first stage a field parallel to shaft orientations, or in respect of being perpendicular. This is called mode III destruction below.
- C. A lifting and the last destruction are caused for a brittle fracture with an intercrystalline crack after mode III destruction in respect of 45 degrees to shaft orientations. This is called mode I destruction below.
- [0012] (4) The mode III destruction which was twisted and was stated in the column of a fatigue-breaking process "B." is the ductile fracture accompanied by a dimple pattern the account of a top, if many sludges like TiN exist, this will serve as a nucleus of ductile fracture and mode III destruction will become easy to break out.
- [0013] They are a lifting and a cone about the ductile fracture which uses TiN as a nucleus in the boron steel with which the addition of Ti like a publication and N contains Ti:0.04% and N:0.014% at the maximum in a JP,1-38847,B official report. As for one of the causes by which the technique of a JP,1-38847,B official report has not spread, this is considered to be the cause. Therefore, it is required to regulate the amount of N in less than 0.0015 0.008% of range also from the view of the improvement in mode III disruptive strength.
- [0014] (5) In order to control the brittle fracture mode I accompanied by an intercrystalline crack, crystal stressing by the following approach is effective in the shaft orientations stated in the column of the above-mentioned **** fatigue-breaking process "C." in the field of 45 degrees.
- 1) Addition of B. B depends grain boundary segregation P on the effectiveness driven out of a grain boundary.
- 2) Reduction of P and Cu which are a grain-boundary-segregation element, and the amount of O.
- 3) Reduction of the amount of grain boundary deposits of TiN by rationalization of Ti and the amount of N. [0015] (6) In order to control the brittle fracture mode I accompanied by the above-mentioned intercrystalline crack, it becomes still larger by adding the following technique further in addition to the above.
- 1) Crystal stressing by addition of Cr, Mo, nickel, Nb, and V.
- 2) Grain refining of the old austenite particle size.
- [0016] (7) If cold-working nature is thought as important and material hardness is made small, since material hardness will usually turn into core part hardness, core part hardness becomes low. When core part hardness is low, and when the hardening layer depth is shallow, an internal origin comes. It twists, so that core part hardness is so high that the hardening layer depth is deep in the case of an internal origin, and fatigue strength improves.

 [0017] Drawing 2 is the mimetic diagram having shown the relation between the ****** hardening layer depth and core part hardness in **** fatigue strength. In drawing 2, although an origin will move from A to B and reinforcement will improve if core part hardness is increased from (a) to (b), the effectiveness of this high-intensity-izing is equivalent to the case where made the hardening layer depth deep from (a) to (c), and an origin moves from A to C. Then, the degree type defined projection core part hardness as a new index which can describe the effectiveness of both core part hardness Hcore and hardening layer depth t/r (effective-case-depth-hardended-by-carburizing-treatment t, the components radius r) to coincidence. Although 1x105 times of internal origin material twist drawing 3 and fatigue strength is arranged by projection core part hardness Hp-core, both have good correlation. In order for 1x105 times to twist and to set fatigue strength to 600 or more MPas, projection core part hardness Hp-core can attain or more by 400.
- [0018] The definition of projection core-part hardness: When referred to as effective-case-depth-hardended-by-carburizing-treatment t, the components radius r, and core part hardness Hcore, it is projection core part hardness. Hp-core=Hcore/(1-t/r)
- (8) In order [further excellent] to twist and to realize fatigue strength, it is the point to move a destructive origin from the interior to a front face. Although it is thought that Hp-core/Hcase serves as a surface origin from <u>drawing 2</u> or more by one, it differs in fact. <u>Drawing 4</u> shows the relation of a destructive origin, Hp-core/Hcase, and the number N of repeats. Hp-core/Hcase becomes a surface origin or more by 0.56 in general.
- [0019] (9) the case of a surface origin a fatigue process a front face work softening carrying out the method of a basis the elasticity core part is work hardened. That is, micro plastic deformation is advancing inside from the front face in the fatigue process, and, as for the **** fatigue strength of surface origin material, the whole hardness distribution in a cross section influences. As an average of the hardness in a cross section, the bottom type defined the average hardness Hav in a cross section.
- [0020] Although 1x105 times of surface origin material twist <u>drawing 5</u> and fatigue strength is arranged with the projection core part hardness Hav, both have good correlation. In order for 1x105 times to twist and to set fatigue strength to 650 or more MPas, the average hardness Hav in a cross section can attain or more by 560.
 [0021] The definition of the average hardness in a cross section: It is [0022], when the cross section of a radius a was divided into the ring of N individual concentric circular radial, Hn and a radius are set to rn and spacing is set to

**rn for the hardness of the n-th ring-like part.
[Fquation 1]

断面内平均硬さ Hav =
$$(\sum_{n=1}^{N} H_n \times r_n^2 \times \triangle r_n) \times 3/a^8$$

knowledge with this invention new [more than] — a basis — *****-do — it is ** and the summary of this invention is as follows.

[0023] Invention of claim 1 of this invention, and claim 4 as a weight ratio (1) C:0.35 - 0.60%, Si: 0.01-0.15%, Mn:0.2-1.60%, S:0.005 - 0.15%, aluminum: 0.010-0.06%, Ti:0.005-0.05%B:0.0005-0.005%, N:0.0015 - 0.008% is contained, and the need is accepted further. Cr:0.1 ** -1.2%, V:0.03 - 0.6% of one sort or two sorts or more are contained 0.01 to 0.3%. Mo:0.02-0.8% and nickel:0.1 - 3.5%Nb: — It restricts to less than [Cu:0.05%] and O:0.0025% or less P:0.020% or less, respectively, the remainder — from iron and an unescapable impurity — becoming — the ratio of effective-case-depth-hardended-by-carburizing-treatment t and the components radius r — the quantity characterized by for t/r being 0.3-0.6 and projection core part hardness Hp-core defined below being 400 or more HV — twisting — fatigue strength induction hardening steel materials.

[0024] The definition of projection core-part hardness: When referred to as effective-case-depth-hardended-by-carburizing-treatment t, the components radius r, and core part hardness Hoore, it is projection core part hardness. Hp-core=Hcore/(1-t/r)

Invention of claim 2 of this invention, and claim 5 as a weight ratio (2) C:0.35 - 0.60%, Si: 0.01-0.15%, Mn:0.2-1.60%, S:0.005 - 0.15%, aluminum: 0.010-0.06%, Ti:0.005-0.050%B:0.0005-0.005%, Contain N:0.0015 - 0.008%, and the need is accepted further. One sort (Cr:0.1 ** - 1.2%, Mo:0.02-0.8%, and nickel:0.1-3.5%Nb:0.01-0.3%V:0.03-0.6%) or two sorts or more are contained. It restricts to less than [Cu:0.05%] and O:0.0025% or less P:0.020% or less, respectively. t/r is 0.4-0.75. the remainder — from iron and an unescapable impurity — becoming — the ratio of effective-case-depth-hardended-by-carburizing-treatment t and a components radius — and the ratio of projection core part hardness Hp-core defined below and hardening layer hardness Hcase — the high swing fatigue strength induction hardening steel materials characterized by Hp-core/Hcase being 0.56 or more.

[0025] The definition of projection core-part hardness: When referred to as effective-case-depth-hardended-by-carburizing-treatment, the components radius r, and core part hardness Hcore, it is projection core part hardness. Hp-core-Hcore/(1-t/r)

(3) Invention of claim 3 of this invention, and claim 6 As a weight ratio, C:0.35 - 0.60%, Si:0.01-0.15%, Mn: 0.2-1.60%, S:0.005 - 0.15%, aluminum:0.010-0.06%, Ti: 0.005-0.050%B:0.0005-0.005%, Contain N:0.0015 - 0.008%, and the need is accepted further. One sort (Cr:0.1 ** - 1.2%, Mo:0.02-0.8%, and nickel:0.1-3.5%Nb:0.01-0.3%V:0.03-0.6%) or two sorts or more are contained. It restricts to less than [Cu:0.05%] and O:0.0025% or less P:0.020% or less, respectively. t/r is 0.4-0.75, the remainder — from iron and an unescapable impurity — becoming — the ratio of effective-case-depth-hardended-by-carburizing-treatment t and a components radius — and the ratio of projection core part hardness Hp-core defined below and hardening layer hardness Hcase — the quantity characterized by for Hp-core/Hcase being 0.56 or more and the average hardness Hav in a cross section defined further below being 560 or more HV — twisting — fatigue strength induction hardening steel materials.

[0026] The definition of projection core-part hardness: When referred to as effective-case-depth-hardended-by-carburizing-treatment t, the components radius r, and core part hardness Hcore, it is projection core part hardness. Hp-core=Hcore/(1-t/r)

The definition of the average hardness in a cross section: It is [0027], when the cross section of a radius a was divided into the ring of N individual concentric circular radial. Hn and a radius are set to rn and spacing is set to **rn for the hardness of the n-th ring-like part.

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$$(\sum_{n=1}^{N} H_n \times r_n^2 \times \triangle r_n) \times 3/a^8$$

(4) the quantity according to claim 1 to 3 whose old austenite grain size of an induction hardening layer of invention of claim 7 of this invention and claim 8 is more than No. 9 — twisting — fatigue strength induction hardening steel materials — and — being according to claim 4 to 6 — twist quantity and they are fatigue strength induction hardening steel materials.

[0028]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Below, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained.

[0029] First, the reason which limited the component content range of this invention like the above is explained. [0030] Although C was an element effective in making the hardness of an induction hardening hardening layer increase C:0.35 to 0.60%, if less than 0.35% of hardness is insufficient and it exceeds 0.60%, while the hardness before induction hardening would become hard too much and cold-working nature would deteriorate, in order that the carbide deposit to an austenite grain boundary might become remarkable and might degrade grain boundary reinforcement, the content was defined to 0.35 - 0.60%.

[0031] Si: Si adds crystal stressing as a deoxidation element as an aim 0.01-0.15%. However, less than 0.01% of the effectiveness is insufficient. In order that the method of - and Si may make material hardness high by solid-solution hardening, the addition exceeding 0.15% degrades cold-working nature, such as cutting ability, in the phase before induction hardening. The content was made into 0.01 - 0.15% by the above reason.

[0032] Mn: Add Mn 0.20 to 1.60% for the purpose of detailed-izing of the improvement in (1) hardenability, and the austenite grain at the time of (2) induction-hardening heating by forming MnS in steel, and improvement in (3) machinability. However, less than 0.20% of this effectiveness is insufficient. On the other hand, if superfluous addition of Mn is carried out, will make the pearlite molar fraction of the material before induction hardening increase, material reinforcement will be made to increase, and cold-working nature will be degraded. Especially this inclination becomes remarkable by addition of ** 1.60%. The content of Mn was made into 0.20 - 1.60% from the above reason. In addition, it is desirable to restrict to the range of Mn:0.20-1.00% desirably in the steel materials which thought cold-working nature as important more.

[0033] Although S forms MnS in steel and it adds S:0.005 to 0.15% for the purpose of detailed-izing of the austenite grain at the time of induction hardening heating by this, and improvement in machinability, less than 0.005% of the effectiveness is insufficient. On the other hand, if it exceeds 0.15%, the effectiveness will be saturated and will cause lifting grain boundary embrittlement for grain boundary segregation rather. The content of S was made into 0.005 - 0.15% from the above reason.

[0034] aluminum: Although aluminum was added as a deoxidation element and a grain-refining element 0.010-0.06%, less than 0.010% of the effectiveness was insufficient, and since the effectiveness is saturated and the mode III disruptive strength in the last components was rather degraded when it exceeded 0.06%, on the other hand, the content was made into 0.010 - 0.06%.

[0035] Ti: Although Ti combines with N in steel and serves as TiN 0.005-0.050%, add for the purpose of reservation of BN deposit prevention B by the full fixity of the dissolution N by this, i.e., dissolution. Furthermore, Ti addition contributes also to grain refining of a hard facing layer. However, less than 0.005% of the effectiveness was insufficient, and on the other hand, since degradation of the mode III disruptive strength in the crack and the last components at the time of cold working by a lot of TiNTiC(s) was caused when it exceeded 0.05%, the content was made into 0.005 - 0.050%. In addition, cold-working nature and in order to twist quantity and to improve a fatigue strength property further, it is desirable desirably to limit to the range of Ti:0.005-0.030%.

[0036] B:0.0005 to 0.005%, grain boundary segregation of the B is carried out to an austenite grain boundary in the state of dissolution, and, it adds making hardenability increase as an aim. The operation which makes grain boundary reinforcement increase to coincidence by driving out grain boundary impurities, such as P and Cu, of a grain boundary also exists, crystal stressing — twisting — reinforcement — it twists and fatigue strength increases. However, less than 0.0005% of the effectiveness was insufficient, and on the other hand, since the superfluous addition exceeding 0.005% caused grain boundary embrittlement rather, it made the content 0.0005 – 0.005%. [0037] Although it added for the purpose of detailed—izing of the austenite grain at the time of the high—frequency heating by the carbon nitride deposit of AIN etc., since N:0.0015 – 0.008%N caused degradation of the mode III disruptive strength in the cold—working crack and the last components by a lot of TiN deposits while it deposited BN and caused reduction of Dissolution B when it exceeded the method of – that less than 0.0015% of the effectiveness is insufficient, and 0.008%, it made the content 0.0015 – 0.008%. In addition, cold—working nature and in order to twist quantity and to carry out – layer improvement of the fatigue strength property more, it is desirable desirably to limit to N:0.0015 – 0.005% of range.

[0038] P:0.020% or less (0% is included), P makes material hardness high by solid-solution hardening, and degrades formability in cold forging in the phase before induction hardening. Furthermore, grain boundary segregation reduces a lifting and grain boundary reinforcement to an austenite grain boundary, it twists, the brittle fracture under stress is caused, and it is made cheap, therefore reinforcement is reduced. Since a fall on the strength would become remarkable if especially P exceeds 0.020%, 0.020% was made into the upper limit. In addition, when attaining crystal stressing more, 0.015% or less is desirable.

[0039] Cu: It becomes the cause of a lifting and a fall on the strength about grain boundary segregation like [less than / 0.05% / (0% is included) and Cu] P in an austenite grain boundary. Since a fall on the strength would become remarkable if especially Cu exceeds 0.05%, 0.05% was made into the upper limit.

[0040] while O causes lifting grain boundary embrittlement for grain boundary segregation O:0.0025% or less (0% is included) — the inside of steel — hard acid ghost system inclusion — forming — twisting — the brittle fracture under stress - a lifting - it is made cheap and becomes the cause of a fall on the strength. Since a fall on the strength would become remarkable if especially O exceeds 0.0025%, 0.0025% was made into the upper limit. [0041] Next, the invention steel of claims 4, 5, 6, and 8 is ***** by Cr, Mo, nickel, Nb, and V addition about the increment in ** grain boundary reinforcement, and improvement in ** hardenability. Cr. These elements add as an aim the increment in the grain boundary reinforcement by making the grain boundary carbide with which all deposit in ** austenite grain boundary make it detailed, and improvement in ** hardenability 0.1 ** -1.2%, Mo:0.02-0.80%, nickel:0.1-3.50%, Nb:0.01-0.3%, and V:0.03 to 0.6%. Moreover, the toughness near the grain boundary is improved to nickel, and it also has the effectiveness which controls a brittle fracture. Moreover, Nb and V form carbon nitride in steel, and also have the effectiveness of making the austenite grain at the time of high-frequency heating making it detailed. Less than [Cr:01%], less than [Mo:0.02%], less than [nickel:0.1%], less than [Nb:0.01%], and less than V:0.03% of such effectiveness are insufficient. On the other hand, such effectiveness is saturated with Cr1.2% **, Mo:0.80% **, nickel:3.50% **, Nb:0.3% **, and V:0.6% **, and superfluous addition of these elements causes degradation of cold-working nature rather. From the above reason, the content was limited to the above-mentioned range, respectively.

[0042] next — from the component of the above [induction hardening steel materials] in claims 1 and 4 — becoming — the ratio of effective-case-depth-hardended-by-carburizing-treatment t and the components radius r

— although projection core part hardness Hp-core which sets t/r to 0.3-0.6, and is defined above sets to 400 or more HV, the reason limited to it coming is explained below.

[0043] Effective-case-depth-hardended-by-carburizing-treatment t said by the invention in this application is JIS. G It is the effective case depth hardended by carburizing treatment based on the induction hardening hardening layer depth measuring method specified by 0559. Claims 1 and 4 are invention which it twisted in the case of the internal origin, and aimed at improvement in reinforcement. When effective-case-depth-hardended-by-carburizingtreatment t/r exceeds 0.6, an origin turns into a surface origin and **** fatigue strength rule factors differ. On the other hand, t/r twists less than by 0.3, and the improvement effectiveness in fatigue strength is small. By the above reason, effective-case-depth-hardended-by-carburizing-treatment t/r was limited to the range of 0.3-0.6. Next, the **** fatigue strength of internal origin material improves in proportion to projection core part hardness Hp-core, as shown in the above and drawing 3. In order to make 1x105 times of time amount reinforcement or more into 600, it is required to set projection core part hardness to 400 or more HV, less than [it], it twists and fatigue strength runs short. From the above reason, projection core part hardness Hp-core set to 400 or more HV. In addition, in order to make or more into 650 1x105 times which is higher on-the-strength RE ** RU of time amount reinforcement in an internal origin, it is desirable to set projection core part hardness to 440 or more HV. [0044] next — from the component of the above [induction hardening steel materials] in claims 2 and 5 becoming — the ratio of effective-case-depth-hardended-by-carburizing-treatment t and the components radius r - the ratio of projection core part hardness Hp–core which $extstyle{t/r}$ is 0.4–0.75 and is defined above, and hardening layer hardness Hoase - although Hp-core/Hoase carries out to 0.56 or more, the reason limited to it coming is explained below.

[0045] It twists and claims 2 and 5 are the steel materials still higher than claims 1 and 4 with an eye on fatigue strength RE ** RU. the ratio of effective-case-depth-hardended-by-carburizing-treatment t and the components radius r — t/r was set to 0.4-0.75 for burning by the shank article production process and the danger of crack generating increasing, since surface compressive residual stress will decline if effective case depth hardended by carburizing treatment twists less than by 0.4 by t/r, and the improvement effectiveness in fatigue strength is small and exceeds 0.75, although the **** fatigue strength of induction hardening material improves so that it makes the induction hardening depth deep. Next, surface one twists rather than the interior and the fatigue-breaking origin of fatigue strength improves so that clearly from drawing 2. or [whether a surface origin comes or / that an internal origin comes] — the ratio of projection core part hardness Hp-core and hardening layer hardness Hcase — it is dependent on Hp-core/Hcase. As shown in drawing 4. Hp-core/Hcase becomes a surface origin or more by 0.56. the invention in this application — the ratio of projection core part hardness Hp-core and hardening layer hardness Hcase — having limited Hp-core/Hcase to 0.56 or more range is based on the above reason.

[0046] next — from the component of the above [induction hardening steel materials] in claims 3 and 6 — becoming — the ratio of effective-case-depth-hardended-by-carburizing-treatment t and the components radius r — the ratio of projection core part hardness Hp-core which t/r is 0.4-0.75 and is defined above, and hardening layer hardness Hcase — although the average hardness Hav in a cross section which Hp-core/Hcase is 0.56 or more and is defined further above sets to 560 or more HV, the reason limited to it coming is explained below.

[0047] Claims 3 and 6 are invention which aimed at improvement in the **** reinforcement in the case of a surface origin, and it twists and they are the steel materials still higher than claims 2 and 5 with an eye on fatigue strength RE ** RU. the ratio of effective-case-depth-hardended-by-carburizing-treatment t and the components radius r — t/r — the range of 0.4-0.75 — moreover, the same reason as above-mentioned claims 2 and 5 limited Hp-core/Hcase to 0.56 or more range.

[0048] Next, surface origin material twists, and fatigue strength improves in proportion to projection core part hardness Hp-core, as shown in the above and <u>drawing 5</u>. In order to make 1x105 times of time amount reinforcement or more into 650, it is required to set average hardness Hav in a cross section to 560 or more HV, less than [it], it twists and fatigue strength runs short.

[0049] From the above reason, the average hardness HaV in a cross section set to 560 or more HV. In addition, in order to make or more into 700 1x105 times which is higher level on the strength of time amount reinforcement in a surface origin, it is desirable to set average hardness Hav in a cross section to 560 or more HV.

[0050] Next, claims 7 and 8 are the induction hardening steel materials which made the austenite grain at the time of high-frequency heating - layer detailed, and attained high intensity-ization by intergranular fracture prevention. Although the brittle fracture by intergranular fracture is controlled by grain refining of the old austenite grain boundary of an induction hardening layer, the grain size number of the old austenite grain size of the induction hardening layer of induction hardening steel materials having considered more than as No. 9 in this invention is because this effectiveness is small less than in No. 9.

[0051] Next, the manufacture approach of this invention steel materials is described.

[0052] Which conditions are sufficient, as long as it does not limit especially the induction hardening conditions and tempering conditions for manufacture but is satisfied with the induction hardening steel materials of this invention of the requirements for this invention. For example, if the requirements for this invention are satisfied, it is not necessary to perform tempering processing. Moreover, if satisfied with this invention of the requirements for this invention, heat treatment of normalizing, annealing, spheroidizing, hardening-annealing, etc. can be performed if needed before induction hardening. In addition, when not performing normalizing, annealing, and spheroidizing before induction hardening, it is desirable to perform manufacture by hot rolling of a steel-materials material after finishing temperature:700-900 degree C and finishing rolling on the average cooling rate:0.1-1.7 degree-C/second conditions

of a 700-500-degree C temperature requirement. However, it does not limit especially in this invention. [0053] One sort of calcium and Pb or two sorts can be made to contain in this invention steel materials if needed for the purpose of the improvement in machinability. In addition, calcium has not only the improvement in machinability but the effectiveness of combining with P in steel, generating phosphide, reducing the amount of grain boundary segregation of P, and making grain boundary reinforcement increasing. The proper addition range of calcium and Pb is as follows. calcium: 0.0005-0.010%, in this invention, big compressive residual stress can be given to the front face of an induction hardening shank article Pb:0.05 to 0.5%, a brittle fracture can be controlled by this, and much more high intensity-ization can also be attained. By making residual stress of **** of induction hardening steel materials or less [-80 kgf/mm] into two, a brittle fracture is controlled, it twists and fatigue strength improves notably. Grant of the compressive residual stress to induction hardening steel materials has the effective hard shot-peening processing by the strength of l.0 or more mmAs of arc heights after induction hardening—annealing. Here, arc height is the index of the strength of shot peening as indicated by "automobile technique, Vol.41, No.7, and 1987, 726 - 727-page." However, which conditions are sufficient, as long as it does not limit especially the conditions of grant of compressive residual stress but is satisfied with this invention of the requirements for this invention.

[0054] It twists and one of the causes of generating of a crack in a fatigue process is the hardness nonuniformity of a hardening layer. The object components of the invention in this application are as [hot rolling], and are cold working. – Except when induction hardening is carried out, after passing through heat treatment of simple annealing in the temperature below the after [hot rolling] A3 transformation point etc., it may be carried out cold-working-induction hardening. However, the organization which passed through heat treatment of simple annealing etc. is greatly influenced in the organization of rolled stock after hot rolling. Therefore, even when receiving such a hot rolling postheat treatment, for hardness nonuniformity control of the hardening layer at the time of induction hardening, rationalization of a rolled stock organization is important. If the ferrite molar fraction of the organization of rolled stock exceeds 35% and the diameter of ferrite crystal grain exceeds 30 micrometers, the nonuniformity of remarkable hardness will be produced and twisted in a hardening layer, and it will lifting-come to be easy of fatigue breaking. Therefore, it is desirable for the diameter of ferrite crystal grain to set [the organization molar fraction of the ferrite of the organization of rolled stock] to 30 micrometers or less at 35% or less. However, this tissue factor is not limited especially in this invention.

[0055]

[Example] Below, an example shows the effectiveness of this invention still more concretely. (Example-1) The example of the 1st invention of this application and the 7th invention is shown in Table 1 and 2. [0056]

۲,	- 1		4	٦
ı	i at	DΙΕ	: 1	1

						化	学	成分	(mass	%)			
2分	胸	С	Si	Mn	s	AI	Ti	В	N	Р	Qı	0	V _{Lieee} (na∕nain)
野 1	1	0.38	0.04	1.42	0.020	0.037	0.021	0.0023	0.0048	0.012	0.02	0.0014	16
及び第7	2	0.45	0.06	1.43	0.018	0.031	0.018	0.0023	0.0038	0.012	0.01	0.0012	14
第	3	0.53	0.12	1.21	0.008	0.026	0.020	0.0028	0.0042	0.007	0.01	8000.0	14
外	4	0.42	0.05	0.85	0.042	0.024	0.022	0.0029	0.0088	0.007	0.02	8000.0	17
柯	5	0.55	0.07	0.39	0.007	0.034	0.023	0.0024	0.0075	0.012	0.01	0.0009	18
	6	0.30	0.05	0.75	0.022	0.028	0.022	0.0029	0.0043	0.012	0.01	0.0012	20
	7	0.85	0.10	0.35	0.008	0.031	0.021	0.0022	0.0041	0.009	0.02	0.0011	12
H.	8	0.41	0.28	0.78	0.021	0.033	0.019	0.0023	0.0041	0.013	0.02	0.0019	13
80	•	0.52	0.04	0.15	0.011	0.038	0.023	0.0021	0.0071	0.009	0.01	0.0011	18
	10	0.42	0.06	1.82	0.018	0.019	0.009	0.0009	0.0037	0.008	0.01	0.0017	11
#	11	0.62	9.08	1.27	0.003	0.026	0.024	0.0032	0.0075	0.012	0.01	0.0009	8
	12	0.43	0.06	1.39	0.178	0.025	0.023	0.0026	0.0041	0.013	0.03	0.0011	15
	13	0.37	0.03	0.55	0.018	0.069	0.024	0.0023	0.0043	0.012	0.02	0.0016	13
	14	0.55	0.11	0.83	0.012	0.033	0.003	0.0017	0.0051	0.017	0.01	0.0015	14
	15	0.40	0.06	0.92	0.023	0.035	0.067	0.0021	0.0072	0.008	0.01	0.0014	9
	16	0.54	0.08	0.78	0.009	0.029	0.022	0.0002	0.0068	0.012	0.02	0.0009	15
	17	0.54	0.12	0.51	0.012	160.0	0.017	0.0067	0.0051	0.009	0.02	600000	16
	18	0.44	0.07	0.33	0.017	0.028	0.007	0.0013	0.0037	0.012	0.01	0.0012	14
	19	0.43	0.04	0.94	0.031	0.026	0.018	0.0027	0.0048	0.007	0.02	8000.0	17 -

The steel materials which have the presentation of Table 1 were rolled out to the steel bar of 40mmphi. the drill perforation test piece for machinability evaluation from this steel bar — it twisted and the test piece and the baked crack sensitivity evaluation test piece were extracted.

[0057] Here, it is the description of this invention. – It carries out suddenly and the point that the cold-working nature in the phase before induction hardening is excellent is mentioned. Although cold-working nature is

machinability (cutting ability), rolling nature, formability in cold forging, etc., correlation is among these in - **, and if machinability is excellent, rolling nature and formability in cold forging are also excellent. Then, evaluation of cold-working nature was represented with this application by evaluation of the machinability by the drill. Evaluation of the machinability by the drill was feed-rate 0.33 mm/s, it changed various peripheral speed of a drill (quality of the material: SKH51-phi10mm), asked for the total hole depth from which a drill becomes cutting impossible in each rate, created the peripheral-speed-drill life curve, specified the maximum velocity from which a drill life is set to 1000mm as VL1000, and was made into the valuation basis of machinability. The evaluation result of VL1000 is collectively shown in Table 1. As compared with the comparison steel materials of the carbon content with the same this invention steel materials, machinability is relatively excellent.

[0058] For the comparison steel materials 7, 8, 10, 13, and 15, respectively it is the case where the content of S is less than the range of the invention in this application, the content of C, Si, Mn, aluminum, and Ti is an upper **** case about the range of the invention in this application, each of these steel materials is compared with other steel materials of the same carbon content, and machinability is [the method of -, and the comparison steel materials 11] ******** relatively.

[0059] Next, from the steel materials of Table 1, 20mmphi twisted and the parallel part created the test piece. Induction hardening is performed on condition that frequency [of 10kHz] fixed hardening, and it is **** about annealing at the conditions of 170 degree-Cx 1 hour after that. It twists and twists [examine and] about these samples, and is **** about a fatigue test. It twisted and time amount reinforcement estimated fatigue 1x106 times. Moreover, it is **** about measurement of hardness distribution in a parallel part center section. Table 2 — each steel materials — twisting — reinforcement — it twists, and a fatigue strength evaluation result is united with an evaluation result besides hardness, and is shown. It twists and each origin of fatigue breaking is an internal origin. In addition, effective case depth hardended by carburizing treatment is JIS. G It is the effective case depth hardended by carburizing treatment hased on the induction hardening hardening layer depth measuring method specified by 0559.

[0060]

[Table 2]

`[]	N H K			1					
	Z Z	後回気み	付題の中	東代重称が	安別が表象か	经	设回海鱼形	中の数の句	1×10.01×1
医分	9	Heare (BV)	Score (EV)	1/r	Sp-core (SV)	. o .	7) HPa	K HPa	労働度 MPa
本無額	-	1	ı	1.1~1.0	007 A	* A	ı	_	ı
医增强		,							
1 1	1	130	808	0.67	787	1.2	029-	1991	740
N C	8	299	121	19.6	767	8.2	191-	1935	128
14	•	687	136	4.47	191	8.8	197-	1311	979
真を	7	818	918	87.4	817	1.1	847-	9731	909
•	-	::	248	9.38	707	9.8	-611	1686	603
	-	215	153	27.0	305	8.1	-457	1371	181
	•	718	927	1.36	711	9.4	-483	1713	813
	-	616	761	1.43	863	1.0	387-	0751	375
元章	-	::	178	1.32	779	1.6	125-	2221	413
· E	=	. 613	972	99.0	900	1.1	-482	9141	807
	Ξ		163	17.0	919	9.8	-503	1164	613
	21	673	123	17.0	587	9.8	187-	1056	828
	=	817	• <u>•</u>	19.0	327	3.1	111-	1575	815
	=	181	228	18.0	127	1.1	627-	1820	112
	91	#30	8	15.1	123	1.8	197-	1105	140
	11	183	818	1.5.1	797	8.6	787-	0981	749
	14	169	202	1.49	807	3.8	219-	1783	710
	=	650	567	17.1	017	1.1	-562	1423	813
	61	769	225	17.0	182	1.4	-488	1441	501
			超	は と 独 明 編 付					

In the example of this invention, all, 1580 or more MPas of static **** reinforcement, it twists and fatigue strength has the outstanding property of 600 or more MPas so that clearly from Table 2. Especially the example 2 of invention that is the example of the 7th invention and whose gamma grain size is more than No. 9 shows the outstanding strength property.

[0061] the steel materials of everything [on the other hand, the examples 6, 9, 14, and 16 of a comparison are the cases where the content of C, Mn, Ti, and B is less than the range of the invention in this application, respectively, and / all] but the same carbon content — comparing — static **** reinforcement — it twists and fatigue strength is relatively inferior, the steel materials of everything [the examples 12 and 17 of a comparison are the cases where the content of S and B exceeds the range of the invention in this application, respectively, and / all] but the same carbon content — comparing — static **** reinforcement — it twists and fatigue strength is relatively inferior. although the example 18 of a comparison has a component in the range of the invention in this application — the hardening layer depth — the range of the invention in this application — a lower **** case — it is — other steel materials of the same carbon content — comparing — static **** reinforcement — twisting — fatigue strength — relative — *********, moreover, the case where projection core part hardness is less than the range of the invention in this application — it is — other steel materials of the same carbon content — comparing — static **** reinforcement — it twists and fatigue strength is relatively inferior.

(Example-2) The example of the 2nd invention of this application and the 7th invention is shown in Table 3 and 4. [0062]

[Table 3]

区分 建 C S I M I 数 2 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.12										
1 0.35 0.12 0.35 0.12				_	_					V L1880
21.0 25.0 1	Z W	so	٧ ٦	Т 1	æ	Z	۵.	n O	0	(#/#/#)
	1.18	810.0	0.038	0.018	0.0023	1100.0	0.013	20.0	£100' •	81
	17-0	110-0	1110	0.022	8000.0	0.0009 0.0024	9.0.0	10.0	4.0017	88
# 7 8 0.08 0.08	11.1	800.0	0.038	120.0	1600.0	0.0070	0.0031 0.0070 0.012	.03	.0068	91
表明解 4 6.19 0.03 1.4	17.1	0.027	0.01	110.	910.0 3600.0 3500.0	3 6 0 0 . 0	910.0	₹0.0	6.0013	18
# 8.1 5.0.0 b.84 0.04 1.3	1.30	0.010	0.013	810.8	0.0028	2100'0	10.0 210.0 3100.0		8800.0	£1
H: 68 8 .41 0.04 0.3	38.0	820.D	0.012	810.0	0:0025	0.0025 0.0037	919.0	Z0.0	E100' •	81
M 4 7 9.53 0.63 0.41 0.010 0.020 0.017 0.0027 0.0042 0.012 0.01	11.0	010.0	0.020	110.0	0.0627	2100.0	9.012	10.0	8.000.	13

the steel materials which have the presentation of Table 3 — the same procedure as example-1 — preparing — **-conditions — static **** reinforcement — it twisted and fatigue strength was evaluated. In addition, the machinability by the drill was evaluated as an index of cold-working nature. Although the evaluation result was shown in Table 3, as compared with the comparison steel materials of the carbon content with the same this invention steel materials, machinability is relatively excellent.

[0063] Next, the evaluation result of a strength property is shown in Table 4. It twists, the origin of fatigue breaking is an internal origin in the example 7 of a comparison, and each of others is surface origins.

[0064]

[Table 4]

	華	表面現存	竹馬鹿の	現代西部か	我代題語か 収別が移風か	EP-COPO	7 路层	故田英田乃	おの数の数	7 位氏 数形状色形 かた彼り者 1×14 回彼り後
区分	Jo	Bease (BY)	Ecore (BV)	•	Ep-core (BV)	Icase	Ho.	7) KPa	R KPa	穷強度 KPs
#	-	1	1	0.1-4.75	ı	4	≥ 0.9¢	ı	ı	-
無						15.1				
3 \$	-	179	110	9.58	837	1.11	1.1	- (83	1675	131
AU	2	188	180	37.0	888	1.54	8.3	-610	0 \$ 9 1	789
2 報	8	100	602	95.0	949	1.11.	9.1	-478	7581	191
東部戦	7	626	213	0.71	111	1.19	•.	-123	1758	291
*	2	189	243	90.0	789	1.00-	8.2	- 103	1781	981
お数	•	828	883	0.38	817	19.0	3.8	-582	1771	629
調な	4	691	206	17.0	598	0.62	8.8	- 472	7891	883
		•	殿	*第7與時期材						

In the example of this invention, all, 1650 or more MPas of static **** reinforcement, it twists and fatigue strength has the outstanding property of 680 or more MPas so that clearly from Table 4. Especially the example 3 of invention that is the example of the 7th invention and whose gamma grain size is high-carbon steel more than in No. 9 shows the outstanding strength property.

[0065] the case where the hardening layer depth is less than the range of the invention in this application on the other hand although the example 6 of a comparison had the component in the range of the invention in this application — it is — other steel materials of the same carbon content — comparing — static **** reinforcement — it twists and fatigue strength is relatively inferior. Moreover, although the example 7 of a comparison has a component in the range of the invention in this application, it twists, and as compared with other steel materials of the same carbon content, it twists and fatigue strength is the origin of fatigue breaking is the interior and relatively inferior [it is the case where the ratio of projection core part hardness and surface hardness is less than the range of the invention in this application, and].

(Example 3) The example of the 3rd invention of this application and the 7th invention is shown in Table 5 and 6. [0066]

[Table 5]

(冥道师	-3}											(•
区分	類形の	С	s ı	Mn	s	A 1	Ti	В	N	P	Cu	0	V L1000 (m/mln)
# 3	1	1.35	0.08	1.34	0.023	0.031	8.020	0.0021	0.0053	0.010	0.02	0.0013	10
及び	2	0.48	0.05	0.31	0.018	0.019	8.017	0.0008	8200.0	8.008	0.03	0.0013	18
第 7	3	1.54	0.03	0.55	0.009	0.025	0.018	0.0018	0.0048	0.007	0.04	0.0008	18
免 朝 無	4	0.40	0.03	0.53	0.021	0.836	0.023	0.0023	0.0088	0.012	0.82	0.0013	13
Ħ	5	0.53	0.85	0.85	0.010	9.034	0.022	0.0027	0.0073	8.008	0.83	0.000	18
比較	•	1.52	1.05	0.37	0.011	9.034	0.024	0,8821	.0052	0.013	0.92	0.0010	14
無材	7	1.43	9.84	0.44	0.018	0.028	0.022	0.0027	0.0081	0.011	0.03	0.0018	15
	B	9.38	0.05	0.41	0.024	150.0	0.021	0.8825	8.0042	0.013	0.08	0.0018	18

the steel materials which have the presentation of Table 5 — the same procedure as example-1 — preparing — the same conditions — static **** reinforcement — it twisted and fatigue strength was evaluated. In addition, the machinability by the drill was evaluated as an index of cold-working nature. Although the evaluation result was shown in Table 5, as compared with the comparison steel materials of the carbon content with the same this invention steel materials, machinability is relatively excellent.

[0067] Next, the evaluation result of a strength property is shown in Table 6. It twists, the origin of fatigue breaking is an internal origin in the example 7 of a comparison, and each of others is surface origins.

[0068]

[Table 6]

A MALL CALLS THE THE THE

	I	数別名を	松椰果杏	我代面都市	故野花郡県中	0.00-41	斯图内中均规律	7位成	我回我知念		中で数のを「XIIIの数り例
女	÷	Ecase (NY)	Hoore (BY)	1/1	Ep-core (11)	lca se	Bav (6V)	Ib.	1) MPs	SK HF6	労強成 1878
iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii	-	ı	-	11.0~1.4	1	2	A	₹ 3.	1	1	ı
景						99.1	0 9 9				
8 88	-	620	202	0.64	8.70	18.4	809	1.1	-432	1720	162
2 4	~	191	189	29.0	376	19.0	199	1.0	197-	1112	111
7 12	•	162	782	19.0	411	07.0	763	1.1	297 -	1118	121
日本代	•	•	169	4.64	997	85.0	105	1.4	157-	9991	116
*	9	188	207	1.57	287	9.10	179	1.1	281-	1163	79.
なな	•	883	210	1.37	181	99° t	173	1.1	-111	1683	417
# #	4	878	183	177	116	87'6 -	113	1.1	-387	1632	105
	•	328	981	17.1	106	85.4	643	7.4	-336	1810	1115
			粮	+第7 密塩質は							

In the example of this invention, all, 1650 or more MPas of static **** reinforcement, it twists and fatigue strength has the outstanding property of 710 or more MPas so that clearly from Table 6. Especially the example 3 of invention that is the example of the 7th invention and whose gamma grain size is high-carbon steel more than in No. 9 shows the outstanding strength property.

[0069] the case where the hardening layer depth is less than the range of the invention in this application on the other hand although the example 6 of a comparison had the component in the range of the invention in this application — it is — other steel materials of the same carbon content — comparing — static **** reinforcement — it twists and fatigue strength is relatively inferior. Moreover, although a component also has the example 7 of a comparison in the range of the invention in this application, it twists, and as compared with other steel materials of the same carbon content, it twists and fatigue strength is the origin of fatigue breaking is the interior and relatively

inferior [it is the case where the ratio of projection core part hardness and surface hardness is less than the range of the invention in this application, and], the case where the average hardness in a cross section is less than the range of the invention in this application although the component also had the example 8 of a comparison in the range of the invention in this application — it is — other steel materials of the same carbon content — comparing — static **** reinforcement — it twists and fatigue strength is relatively inferior.

(Example-4) The example of the 4th invention of this application and the 8th invention is shown in Table 7 and 8. [0070]

[Table 7]

וֹי	C L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L																(11)	~
																		Α
国分		ပ	- S	Жn	S	Al	1 1	8	z	۵.	3 ()	0	ı S	CrMo	z	e Z	>	(m/e/e)
7	-	17.47	1.04	1.35	1.35 0.020	0.026	910.0	0.0026	0.0011 0.007	0.007	10.4	8000.0	11'0	-				=
なる	2	₹.	1.1	1.18	1.18 0.018	0.011	0.027	0.0031	0.0074 0.017		9.03	1100.0	,	21.0		,		=
80 R	~	9.83	4.12	1.26	1.25 0.001	0.024	0.018	2800.0	E10.0 C900.0 2500.0		10.02	8.00.0	,		,	0.425	•	8 2
	•	1.38	90.0	09.0	0.038	0.033	110.0	9.0024	010.0 0100.0	0.010	9.03	1100.0	•	,	,		€1.4	1.3
#	Ļ	1.43	10.0	97.6	1.48 0.921	0.012	120.0	9.00.4	8.021 B.002E 0.6659	0.010	11.0	9.0018	1	111.0	•		•	=
	•	1.45	0.03	1.34	0.417	0.042	620.0	8.823 B.0027	0.0681	0.013	10.0	1100'0	.0.32	10.0	•	•	10.4	•
	7	•.41	0.03	9.92	0.027	0.031	1.0.1	9.0026	7710.0	0.00	0.0	0.01 0.0016 0.05 0.07 0.29	90.0	0.07		180.0	1.07	9.
	•	1.53	0.12	18.4	0.011	0.031	120.0	B.0022	0.0051	310.0	10.4	01.0 1.0 80020 0.012 0.01 0.000 0.000 0.000	•.14	0.10	-	,	•	9 1
	9	0.54	0.05	1.13	1.53 0.007	0.632	1.0.1	0.0021	0.0051	0.014	14.0	0.622 8.821 8.0021 0.8051 0.834 0.81 8.0808 8.57	15.6	•	-	•	10.0	=

the steel materials which have the presentation of Table 7 — the same procedure as example-1 — preparing — the same conditions — static **** reinforcement — it twisted and fatigue strength was evaluated. In addition, the machinability by the drill was evaluated as an index of cold-working nature. Although the evaluation result was

shown in Table 7, as compared with the comparison steel materials of the carbon content with the same this invention steel materials, machinability is relatively excellent.

[0071] Next, the evaluation result of a strength property is shown in Table 8. [0072] \cdot

[Table 8]

	茶	独団角み	対等側の	製化無数さ	投影器高便台	7粒度	数配限物态	随后强约者	1×10 回城 D 级
₩ ₩	2	lases (3V)	leore (1V)	172	Ep-core (HV)	No.	7) KPa	# HPs	労働度 HPs
*	-		ł	1.0~6.0	М	. S 21	ŧ	1	ı
复定					100				
**	1	199	247	87.0	475	£ . 8	297-	1708	101
P C	7	838	212	17.1	111	7.8	-634	1603	613
80 概	-	160	153	0.48	097	1.8	-623	1786	. 715
東野根	-	203	223	17.0	827	7.8	-483	1604	808
*	•	623	~ 16Z	1.13	907	.~g••	191-	1609	909
	•	269	163	11.1	617	27.6	119-	1616	603
	4	188	213	10.47	813	.8°8	219-	1628	919
	-	188	828	9.45	967	5 · B	909-	1741	610
	•	163	241	67.4	121	31.8	195-	1725	619
			姓*	20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		: ,:			

It twists and each origin of fatigue breaking is an internal origin.

[0073] In the example of this invention, all, 1600 or more MPas of static **** reinforcement, it twists and fatigue strength has the outstanding property of 600 or more MPas so that clearly from Table 8. Especially the example 3 of invention that is the example of the 8th invention and whose gamma grain size is high-carbon steel more than in No. 9 shows the outstanding strength property.

(Example-5) The example of the 5th invention of this application and the 8th invention is shown in Table 9 and 10. [0074]

[Table 9]

5	(光育反一5	. 5)															(#12)	=
																		Λ ι ι • •
医分	# C.	С	8 1	M	8	Α 1	Ti	80	N	Δ.	J U	0	ر د د	ě	_ z	<u>^</u>	>	(=/=10)
ص	-	0.54	0.02	96.0	110.0	1111	810.0	1200.0	1700.0	0.010	10.4	8480.0	-	111.0	,		-	=
2	*	0.38	0.04	1.31	0.027	120.0 260.0	0.027	D.0012	D.0022 0.0071	0.013	10.0	16.0 2100.0	9.31	-	-		-	=
89	•	0.42	90.0	1.11	120.0	120.0	9.822	6.0023	D.0023 0.0057	0.00	10.0	0.0011		ŀ			•	=
# F	7	0.43	90.0	1.31	114.0	181 0.011 0.031	110.0	0.0025	0.0026 0.0041 0.012	814.0	•	8.66.e	1	-	,	120.0	Ŀ	=
	\$	0.48	6.13	1.1	124.4	.41 0.421 0.433	0.018 0.0027 0.0045 0.013	0.0027	9.0045	6.0.	•.	9.8812 0.7E	0.72	9.0	12.0		10.0	=
	•	0.42	10.04	1.42	816.6 25.	0.624	920.0	0.0026 P.0050	9.0050	0.00	0.0	17'0 7100'0		0.10	-			1.1
	1	0.47	21.1	18.0	0.028	0.031	0.010	0.0013	9.0035	0.011	0.01	1110.0	٠	31.0	•	,	0.0	=
	•	0.38	1.05	1.15	.75 0.621	9.016	0.017	8100.0	0.0018 0.003B	1.0.0	0.03	6160.0	28.0	-	-	4	0.12	=
	•	11.1	1.07	19.0	0.010	0.017	0.017 0.023	819'0 8900'6 9289'0	8900.4	1.11	0.02	111111	•	81.4	•	1.124		=
	01	1.63	11.1	17.1	110.0 31.	0.029	110.1	8800.0 B889.0	8 . 0 0 3 B	0.01	•	16.0 1966.0	0.31		,		,	=
										ę.a								

the steel materials which have the presentation of Table 9 — the same procedure as example-1 — preparing — the same conditions -- static **** reinforcement -- it twisted and fatigue strength was evaluated. In addition, the machinability by the drill was evaluated as an index of cold-working nature. Although the evaluation result was shown in Table 9, as compared with the comparison steel materials of the carbon content with the same this invention steel materials, machinability is relatively excellent.

[0075] Next, the evaluation result of a strength property is shown in Table 10. [0076]

[Table 10]

	3	4 日 田	4 11 11 4	4 2 3 4 1	4 62 4 4 63 4		1	世帯を	2 4 2 4 4	54 9 5 × × × × × × × × ×
	2	N N N	9 A A		280080	ap-care				
区分	1 0	Scase (HV)	IV) Beere (IV)	1/1	Ep-core (HV)	Icase		カ HPs	Of MPs	労強成 APa
*	١	1	1	84.0~1.0	1	N3	** 2	-	•	-
复定						9.0				
9 14	1	168	513 .	8P* 0	860	95.0	9.6	-636	1719	781
10 M	2	622	112	19.1	095	10.1	1.8	-432	1716	168
8 #		689	216	19.4	697	6.73	8.7	-482	1691	726
	7	E73	122	11.4	101	1.07	7.8	-417	1788	189
*	9	159	281	0.70	188	1.43	7.	-163	1881	281
	•	588	180	.87"1	300	4.57	1.6	- (87	1618	763
	7	100	227	15.0	267	6.15	1.1	289-	1761	964
	•	979	217	95.0	. (8)	1.18	8.7	987-	1688	821
		8.4.8	212	09.0	927	6.13	8.8	687-	1166	811
	01	189	203	87.0	707	0.58	0.8	-561	1105	110
				• 第8 宏明量付			٥,			

It twists and each origin of fatigue breaking is a surface origin.

[0077] In the example of this invention, all, 1600 or more MPas of static **** reinforcement, it twists and fatigue strength has the outstanding property of 680 or more MPas so that clearly from Table 10. Especially the example 9 of invention that is the example of the 8th invention and whose gamma grain size is high-carbon steel more than in No. 9 shows the outstanding strength property.

(Example-6) The example of the 6th invention of this application and the 8th invention is shown in Table 11 and 12. [0078]

[Table 11]

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	選派)	(別) (別) (別)										-					٥	(41X)
2000年	=	U	- S	z X	S	1 V	1 L	8	z	۵	ຸກ	0	c r	N o	z	Z	>	V
# B	-	9.62		1.54	1.007	0.028	0.412	0.0026	8.04.0	0.412		9.0007		9.18				=
D A	84	99.0	1.01	18.1	0.00B	0.032	0.017	0.0027	9.04.0	0.0	20.0	1010.0		11.0			9.10	=
80	•	1.47	0.03	1.23	1.023	0.045	110.0	1100.4	1.111	900.0	0.02	9.00.0	97.0					Ξ
での	1	9.52	1.05	1.38	1.012	0.036	120.0	1.0024	1.4162	9.0		9.01 ° 9.000	97.0	'	•			=
#	19	18.0	9.04	1.48	130.0	0.632	0.028	P.0028	1.0153	0.01	10.0	9.01 0.0814	0.28	90.0	72.0	4.017	• 0	=
	-	0.41	0.12	6.73	0.072	1.113	1.017	310.0 8700.0 3400.0	1.0143		10.0	9.01 6.0408	11.0	10.0			·	=
	•	0.48	9.0	1.15	0.024	1.014	910.6	80'8 E100'0 10'6 310'0 5700'0 7200'0	1.0645	9.0.0	: •	6.0013	. 33	16.08 0.31	0.31		·	=
	•	97:0	3.	. .	130.0	1.011	130.0	4.0017	1.0453	0.012	0.03	9.03 .0.0015	•	12.0	-	0.020	·	=
	•	9.82	11.0	15.4	0.012	1.019	110.0	1100.0	1.0134	800.0	10.0	8000-0	12.0	-		€.018	·	=
	10	95.0	0.13	79.0	0.169	0.025 0.019		1.00.1	9.003E	0.003E 0.007	80.0	8000°0, 80°0	•	=:	'		• .	2

the steel materials which have the presentation of Table 11 — the same procedure as example-1 — preparing — the same conditions — static **** reinforcement — it twisted and fatigue strength was evaluated. In addition, the machinability by the drill was evaluated as an index of cold—working nature. Although the evaluation result was shown in Table 11, as compared with the comparison steel materials of the carbon content with the same this invention steel materials, machinability is relatively excellent.

[0079] Next, the evaluation result of a strength property is shown in Table 12. [0080]

[Table 12]

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	単数	や影温楽	北部夜中	硬化原体合	政策的等限。	eles-41	表記名字均衡や	7 租底	教団教皇の一等名数り自	日の 独 記 個	第 4萬回,01×1
张 3	Io	Bess (MT) Rabre	Masre (BY)	1/2	Mp-core (EV)	Icasa	Eav (EV)	Io.	7) APa	K 17.	労強度 11%
圖	-	•	-	36-0-7-0	1	M	Æ	- 1	ı	1	-
湖						99.0	:				
## 80		283	813	19.0	111	61.0	230	9.8	-537	1780	786
n M	7	213	717	0.67	191	1.14		7.8	- 438	1870	186
母板	•	198	220	.0.65	811	6.13	210	1.2	197-	1881	171
お記録	•	883	212	97.0	631	31°0	801	9.6	-621	12.61	189
*	9	417	111	14.0	838	16.1	101	7.8	- 126	1729	763
	•	909	205	0.66	191	6.78	290	1.1	-167	2681	730
	7	681	234	89.1	111	18-0	720	9.8	187-	1781	148
	•	882	118	89.0	311	19.0	708	1.1	-634	1111	781
	6	888	117	87.0	70)	65.0	808	1.3	-557	1725	268
	10	869	872	65.0	825	34.0	878	9.6	-527	7981	874
			经	本語の密記 報本							

It twists and each origin of fatigue breaking is a surface origin.

[0081] In this invention, all, 1690 or more MPas of static **** reinforcement, it twists and an intensity ratio has the outstanding property of 690 or more MPas so that clearly from Table 12.

[0082] Especially the example 10 of invention that is the example of the 8th invention and whose gamma grain size is high-carbon steel more than in No. 9 shows the outstanding strength property.

[Effect of the Invention] It twists, and has fatigue strength, and excels in cold-working nature, i.e., manufacturability, at the time of the manufacture, and a very remarkable thing has the effectiveness on the industry by this invention which was excellent in the induction hardening steel materials of this invention as a shank article as stated above.



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* NOTICES *

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely. 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.

3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] (A) is drawing in which the shaft which has the SERESHIN section, and (B) showed the shaft with a flange, and (C) showed the shaft with an outer case.

[Drawing 2] It is drawing having shown typically the relation between the hardening layer depth which is twisted and is exerted on fatigue strength, and core part hardness.

[Drawing 3] They are 1x105 times of drawings of internal origin material in which twisting and showing the relation between fatigue strength and projection core part hardness Hp-core.

[Drawing 4] They are a destructive origin, Hp-core/Hcase, and drawing having shown the relation of the number N of repeats.

[Drawing 5] They are 1x105 times of drawings of surface origin material in which twisting and showing the relation between fatigue strength and the projection core part hardness Hav.

[Description of Notations]

10 Shaft,

11 12 Serration,

20 21 Shaft,

22 Flange

30, 31, 32 Shaft,

33 Outer Case Section

[Translation done.]

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(54) 【発明の名称】 高振り疲労強度高周波焼入れ鋼材

(57)【要約】

【課題】 軸部品として優れた捩り疲労強度を有し、且 つその製造時には冷間加工性のような製造性に優れてい る高周波焼入れ鋼材を提供する。

【解決手段】 重量比で、C:0.35~0.6%、Si:0.01~0.15%、Mn:0.2%~1.6%、S:0.005~0.15%、A1:0.01~0.06%、Ti:0.005~0.05%、B:0.0005~0.005%、N:0.0015~0.008%を含有し、さらに必要に応じて特定量のCr、Mo、Ni、Nb、Vの1種または2種以上を含有した組成からなり、硬化層深さと部品半径の比が0.3~0.6で且つ投影芯部硬さがHV400以上であるか、或いは硬化層深さと部品半径の比が0.4~0.75で且つ投影芯部硬さを硬化層硬さの比が0.56以上であるか、さらに又は断面内平均硬さがHV560以上であることを特徴とする高振り疲労強度高周波焼入れ鋼材。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 重量比として、C:0.35~0.60 %, Si: 0. 01 \sim 0. 15%, Mn: 0. 2 \sim 1. 60%, S:0.005~0.15%, A1:0.01 0~0.06%, Ti:0.005~0.050%B: 0.0005~0.005%, N:0.0015~0. 008%、を含有しP:0.020%以下、Cu:0. 05%以下、0:0.0025%以下にそれぞれ制限 し、残部が鉄および不可避的不純物からなり、有効硬化 層深させと部品半径 r の比せ r が 0.3~0.6 であ り、かつ下記で定義される投影芯部硬さHp-core がHV400以上であることを特徴とする高捩り疲労強 度高周波焼入れ鋼材。

投影芯部硬さの定義:有効硬化層深さも、部品半径ェ、 芯部硬さHcoreとした時、

投影芯部硬さ Hp-core=Hcore/(1-t / r)

【請求項2】 重量比として、C:0.35~0.60 %, Si: 0. 01 \sim 0. 15%, Mn: 0. 2 \sim 1. 60%, S:0.005~0.15%, A1:0.01 0~0.06%, Ti:0.005~0.050%B: 0.0005~0.005%, N:0.0015~0. 008%、を含有しP: 0. 020%以下、Cu: 0. 05%以下、0:0.0025%以下にそれぞれ制限 し、残部が鉄および不可避的不純物からなり、有効硬化 層深さもと部品半径 rの比も/ rが0.4~0.75で あり、かつ下記で定義される投影芯部硬さHp-cor eと硬化層硬さHcaseの比Hp-core/Hca

断面内平均硬さ Hav = $(\sum_{n=1}^{N} H_n \times r_n^2 \times \triangle r_n) \times 3/a^8$

【請求項4】 重量比として、C:0.35~0.60 %, Si: 0. 01~0. 15%, Mn: 0. 2~1. 60%, S:0.005~0.15%, A1:0.01 0~0.06%, Ti:0.005~0.050%B: $0.0005\sim0.005\%$, $N:0.0015\sim0$. 008%、さらに、Cr:0.1超~1.2%、Mo: $0.02\sim0.8\%$, Ni: $0.1\sim3.5\%$ Nb: 0.01~0.3%V:0.03~0.6%の1種また は2種以上を含有し、P:0.020%以下、Cu: 0.05%以下、0:0.0025%以下にそれぞれ制 限し、残部が鉄および不可避的不純物からなり、有効硬 化層深させと部品半径rの比せ/rが0.3~0.6で あり、かつ下記で定義される投影芯部硬さHp-cor eがHV400以上であることを特徴とする高捩り疲労 強度高周波焼入れ鋼材。

投影芯部硬さの定義:有効硬化層深さも、部品半径 r、 芯部硬さHcoreとした時、

投影芯部硬さ Hp-core=Hcore/(1-t /r)

seが0. 56以上であることを特徴とする高捩り疲労 強度高周波焼入れ鋼材。

投影芯部硬さの定義:有効硬化層深さも、部品半径ェ、 芯部硬さHcoreとした時、

投影芯部硬さ Hp-core=Hcore (1-t 1)

【請求項3】 重量比として、C:0.35~0.60 %, Si:0.01~0.15%, Mn:0.2~1. 60%, S:0.005~0.15%, A1:0.01 $0 \sim 0.06\%$, Ti: 0.005 $\sim 0.050\%$ B: $0.0005\sim0.005\%$, N: 0.0015 ~0 . 008%、を含有しP:0.020%以下、Cu:0. 05%以下、0:0.0025%以下にそれぞれ制限 し、残部が鉄および不可避的不純物からなり、有効硬化 層深さもと部品半径rの比t/rが0.4~0.75で あり、かつ下記で定義される投影芯部硬さHp-cor eと硬化層硬さHcaseの比Hp-core/Hca seが0.56以上であり、さらに下記で定義される断 面内平均硬さHavがHV560以上であることを特徴 とする高捩り疲労強度高周波焼入れ鋼材。

投影芯部硬さの定義:有効硬化層深さ t、部品半径 r、 芯部硬さHcoreとした時、

投影芯部硬さ Hp-core=Hcore/(1-t

断面内平均硬さの定義:半径aの断面を半径方向に同心 円状にN個のリングに分割し、n番目のリング状部分の 硬さを H_n 、半径を r_n 、間隔を Δr_n とした時、 【数1】

【請求項5】 重量比として、C:0.35~0.60 %、Si:0.01~0.15%、Mn:0.2~1. 60%, S:0.005~0.15%, A1:0.01 0~0.06%, Ti:0.005~0.050%B: 0.0005~0.005%, N:0.0015~0. 008%、を含有しさらに、Cr:0.1超~1.2 %, Mo: 0. 02~0. 8%, Ni: 0. 1~3. 5 %Nb: 0. 01~0. 3%V: 0. 03~0. 6%の 1種または2種以上を含有し、P:0.020%以下、 Cu: 0.05%以下、0:0.0025%以下にそれ ぞれ制限し、残部が鉄および不可避的不純物からなり、 有効硬化層深さtと部品半径の比t/rが0.4~0. 75であり、かつ下記で定義される投影芯部硬さHpcoreと硬化層硬さHcaseの比Hp-core/ Hcaseが0. 56以上であることを特徴とする高振 り疲労強度高周波焼入れ鋼材。

投影芯部硬さの定義:有効硬化層深さも、部品半径 r 、 芯部硬さHcoreとした時、

投影芯部硬さ Hp-core=Hcore/(1-t

'r)

【請求項6】 重量比として、C:0.35~0.60 %, Si:0.01~0.15%, Mn:0.2~1. 60%, S: 0. 005~0. 15%, A1: 0. 01 0~0.06%, Ti:0.005~0.050%B: 0.0005~0.005%, N:0.0015~0. 008%、を含有しさらに、Cr:0.1超~1.2 %, Mo: 0. 02~0. 8%, Ni: 0. 1~3. 5 %Nb:0.01~0.3%V:0.03~0.6%の 1種または2種以上を含有し、P:0.020%以下、 Cu: 0.05%以下、0:0.0025%以下にそれ ぞれ制限し、残部が鉄および不可避的不純物からなり、 有効硬化層深させと部品半径の比せ/rが0.4~0.

断面内平均硬さ Hav = $(\Sigma H_n \times r_n^2 \times \triangle r_n) \times 3/a^3$

【数1】

【請求項7】 高周波焼入れ層の旧オーステナイト結晶 粒度が9番以上である請求項1~3のいずれかに記載の 高捩り疲労強度高周波焼入れ鋼材。

【請求項8】 高周波焼入れ層の旧オーステナイト結晶 粒度が9番以上である請求項4~6のいずれか記載の高 捩り疲労強度高周波焼入れ鋼材。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は高捩り疲労強度高周 波焼入れ鋼材の発明にかかわり、さらに詳しくは、図1 の(A)~(C)に示したスプライン部を有するシャフ ト、フランジ付シャフト、外筒付シャフト等の自動車の 動力伝達系を構成する軸部品として、優れた捩り疲労強 度を有し、且つその製造時には冷間加工性のような製造 性に優れた高周波焼入れ鋼材の発明に関するものであ る。

[0002]

【従来の技術】自動車の動力伝達系を構成する軸部品 は、通常中炭素鋼を所定の部品に成形加工し、高周波焼 入れ一焼戻しを施して製造されているが、近年の自動車 エンジンの高出力化及び環境規制対応にともない、捩り 疲労強度向上の指向が強い。一方、自動車部品製造に際 して、製造コスト削減を図るために、冷間加工性等の製 造性向上の指向も強い。

【0003】これに対して、特公昭63-62571公 報にはC:0.30~0.38%、Mn:0.6~1. 5%、B:0.0005~0.0030%、Ti:0. 01~0.04%、A1:0.01~0.04%からな る鋼をドライブシャフトに成形し、高周波焼入れにより 高周波焼入れ深さと鋼部材半径の比を0.4以上とする ドライブシャフトの製造方法が示されている。該発明材 では静的な捩り強度については言及されているものの、 捩り疲労強度については、全く言及されていない。

【0004】静的な荷重に対する材料抵抗力である静的

捩り強度と、繰り返し荷重に対する材料抵抗力である捩 り疲労強度は支配因子が異なり、別の特性である。ま た、この発明では、冷間加工性に関しては全く配慮され ていない。そのため、その材料は冷間加工性と捩り疲労 特性を必要とする部品には必ずしも適用されていないの が現状である。

75であり、かつ下記で定義される投影芯部硬さHp-

coreと硬化層硬さHcaseの比Hp-core

HcaseがO.56以上であり、さらに下記で定義さ

れる断面内平均硬さHavがHV560以上であること

投影芯部硬さの定義:有効硬化層深させ、部品半径ェ

投影芯部硬さ Hp-core=Hcore/(1-t

断面内平均硬さの定義: 半径aの断面を半径方向に同心

円状にN個のリングに分割し、n番目のリング状部分の

硬さをH_n、半径をr_n、間隔を△r_nとした時、

を特徴とする高捩り疲労強度高周波焼入れ鋼材。

芯部硬さHcoreとした時、

【0005】また、特公平1-38847号公報には C:0.35超~0.65%、Si:0.15%以下、 Mn:0.60%以下、B:0.0005~0.005 0%、Ti:0.05%以下、A1:0.015~0. 050%よりなる鋼を素材として、冷間鍛造を行ったの ち高周波焼入れして機械構造用部品を製造することを特 徴とする機械構造用部品の製造方法が示されている。同 公報の第3~4頁の第1表から、Ti、Nの添加量は最 大でTi:0.04%、N:0.014%である。この 鋼の冷間加工性は必ずしも十分ではない。また、該発明 では、同公報第4頁右欄第16行および第3表から明ら かなように、直径25mmの材料で硬化層深さの最大値 は3mmであり、つまり硬化層深さtと半径の比t/r は最大でも0.24であり、極めて浅い。また、同公報 では、捩り強度、捩り疲労強度に関する記述がなく、強 度の達成レベルは不明である。つまり、該発明では、捩 り疲労強度の優れた高周波焼入れ鋼材に関する技術につ いて、全く何も開示されていない。

[0006]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明の課題は、軸部 品として優れた捩り疲労強度を有し、且つその製造時に は冷間加工性のような製造性に優れた高周波焼入れ鋼材 を提供しようとするものである。

[0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者らは、その製造 時には冷間加工性に優れ、且つ部品として優れた捩り疲 労強度を有する高周波焼入れ鋼材を実現するために、鋭 意検討を行ない次の知見を得た。

【0008】(1)冷間加工性を確保するには、次の方 法が有効である。

- 1) 固溶体硬化元素であるSi、Pを低減する。
- 2) 焼入れ性は主としてB添加により確保する。
- 【0009】(2)さらに、冷間加工性を確保するに は、N量の適正化が必須である。上記のBの焼入れ性向 上効果を引き出すためには、固溶Nを低減する必要があ る。特公平1-38847号公報の第3~4頁の第1表 に開示されているような、Nの添加量が最大で0.01 4%であるような多量添加は、上記に加えて次のような 弊害を引き起こす。
- 1)冷間加工の前の棒鋼圧延の冷却過程、あるいは軟化 焼鈍の冷却過程においてTiNが析出し、Nの多量添加 鋼では、これによる析出硬化により、却って硬さの増加 を引き起こす。
- 2) Ti Nの多量析出は、被削性を著しく劣化させると ともに、転造等の冷間加工時の割れの原因になるため、 高N鋼では、冷間加工性が著しく悪化する。

【0010】特公平1-38847号公報の技術の冷間 加工性が必ずしも十分ではないのは、このような冷間加 工性に対するNの多量添加の弊害によると考えられる。 冷間加工性に対するTiNの弊害を抑制して、なお且つ Bの焼入れ性向上効果を引き出すためには、N:O.O. 015~0.008%の範囲で制御することが必要であ

【0011】(3)次に、高周波焼入れ鋼材の捩り疲労 破壊は、次の過程で起きる。

- A. 表面または硬化層と芯部の境界でき裂が発生する。
- B. 軸方向に平行な面又は垂直な面でき裂が初期伝播す
- る。これを以下モードIII破壊と呼ぶ。
- C. モード I I I 破壊の後、軸方向に45度の面で粒界 割れを伴って脆性破壊を起こし、最終破壊を起こす。こ れを以下モードⅠ破壊と呼ぶ。

【0012】(4)上記捩り疲労破壊過程「B.」の欄 で述べたモードIII破壊はディンプルパターンをとも なう延性破壊であり、TiNのような析出物が多数存在 すると、これが延性破壊の核となりモードIII破壊が 起きやすくなる。

【0013】特公平1-38847公報に記載のような Ti、Nの添加量が最大でTi:0.04%、N:0. 014%を含有するボロン鋼では、TiNを核とする延 性破壊を起こしやすい。特公平1-38847公報の技 術が普及していない原因の一つは、これが原因と考えら れる。そのため、モードIII破壊強度向上の視点から も、N量を0.0015~0.008%未満の範囲に規 制することが必要である。

【0014】(5)上記涙り疲労破壊過程「C.」の欄 で述べた、軸方向に45度の面で粒界割れを伴う脆性破 壊モードIを抑制するためには、次の方法による粒界強 化が有効である。

- 1) Bの添加。Bは粒界偏析Pを粒界から追い出す効果
- 2) 粒界偏析元素であるP、Cu、O量の低減。
- Ti、N量の適正化によるTiNの粒界析出量の低

【0015】(6)上記の粒界割れを伴う脆性破壊モー ドIを抑制するためには、上記に加えてさらに次の手法 を付加することによりさらに大きくなる。

- 1) Cr、Mo、Ni、Nb、Vの添加による粒界強
- 2) 旧オーステナイト粒径の細粒化。

【0016】(7)冷間加工性を重視して素材硬さを小 さくすると、通常は素材硬さが芯部硬さになるため、芯 部硬さが低くなる。芯部硬さが低い場合、および硬化層 深さが浅い場合には、内部起点になる。内部起点の場 合、硬化層深さが深い程、また芯部硬さが高いほど捩り 疲労強度は向上する。

【〇〇17】図2は涙り疲労強度に及ばす硬化層深さと 芯部硬さの関係を示した模式図である。図2において、 芯部硬さを(a)から(b)へ増加すると、起点はAか らBへ移り強度は向上するが、この高強度化の効果は、 硬化層深さを(a)から(c)へ深くして起点がAから Cへ移った場合と等価である。そこで、芯部硬さHco reと硬化層深さt/r(有効硬化層深さt、部品半径 r)の両者の効果を同時に記述できる新しい指標とし て、投影芯部硬さを次式で定義した。図3は、内部起点 材の1×10⁵回の捩り疲労強度を投影芯部硬さHpcoreで整理したものであるが、両者には良い相関が ある。1×105回の捩り疲労強度を600MPa以上 とするには、投影芯部硬さHp-coreが400以上 で達成できる。

【0018】投影芯部硬さの定義:有効硬化層深させ、 部品半径r、芯部硬さHcoreとした時、 投影芯部硬さ Hp-core=Hcore/(1-t /r)

(8) さらに優れた振り疲労強度を実現するためには、 破壊起点を内部から表面へ移すことがポイントである。 図2からは、Hp‐core/Hcaseが1以上で表 面起点となると考えられるが、実際には異なる。図4は 破壊起点とHpーcore/Hcase、繰り返し数N の関係を示したものである。Hp-core/Hcas eが概ね0.56以上で表面起点になる。

【0019】(9)表面起点の場合には、疲労過程で表 面では加工軟化し、一方もともと軟質な芯部は加工硬化 している。つまり、疲労過程でミクロな塑性変形が表面 から内部へ進行しており、表面起点材の涙り疲労強度は 断面内の硬さ分布の全体が影響する。断面内の硬さの平 均として、断面内平均硬さHavを下式で定義した。

【0020】図5は、表面起点材の1×105回の捩り 疲労強度を投影芯部硬さHavで整理したものである

が、両者には良い相関がある、1、10⁵回の捩り疲労 強度を650MPa以上とするには、断面内平均硬さH avが560以上で達成できる。

【0021】断面内平均硬さの定義: 半径aの断面を半径方向に同心円状にN個のリングに分割し、n番目のリ

ング状部分の硬さをH_n、半径を r_n、間隔を△ r_nとし た時、

[0022]

【数1】

断面内平均硬さ Hav = $(\sum_{n=1}^{N} H_n \times r_n^2 \times \triangle r_n) \times 3/a^3$

本発明は以上の新規なる知見にもとずいてなされたものであり、本発明の要旨は以下の通りである。

【0023】(1)本発明の請求項1および請求項4の 発明は重量比として、C:0.35~0.60%、S $i:0.01\sim0.15\%$, $Mn:0.2\sim1.60$ %, S:0.005~0.15%, A1:0.010~ 0.06%, Ti: $0.005\sim0.050\%$ B: 0. $0005\sim0.005\%$, N: 0. $0015\sim0.00$ 8%、を含有しさらに必要に応じて、Cr:0.1超~ 1. 2%, Mo: 0. 02~0. 8%, Ni: 0. 1~ 3. 5%Nb: 0. $01\sim0$. 3%V: 0. $03\sim0$. 6%の1種または2種以上を含有し、そして、P:0. 020%以下、Cu:0.05%以下、O:0.002 5%以下にそれぞれ制限し、残部が鉄および不可避的不 純物からなり、有効硬化層深させと部品半径ェの比せ/ rがO.3~O.6であり、かつ下記で定義される投影 芯部硬さHp-coreがHV400以上であることを 特徴とする高振り疲労強度高周波焼入れ鋼材。

【0024】投影芯部硬さの定義: 有効硬化層深さt、 部品半径r、芯部硬さHcoreとした時、 投影芯部硬さ Hp-core=Hcore/(1-t

(2) 本発明の請求項2および請求項5の発明は重量比として、C:0.35~0.60%、Si:0.01~0.15%、Mn:0.2~1.60%、S:0.005~0.15%、Al:0.010~0.06%、Ti:0.005~0.050%B:0.0005~0.005%、N:0.0015~0.008%、を含有し、さらに必要に応じて、Cr:0.1超~1.2%、Mo:0.02~0.8%、Ni:0.1~3.5%Nb:0.01~0.3%V:0.03~0.6%の1種または2種以上を含有し、P:0.020%以下、Cu:0.05%以下、C:0.0025%以下にそれぞれ制限し、残部が鉄および不可避的不純物からなり、有効硬化層深さtと部品半径の比t/rが0.4~0.7

5であり、かつ下記で定義される投影芯部硬さHp-c oreと硬化層硬さHcaseの比Hp-core。H caseが0.56以上であることを特徴とする高振り 疲労強度高周波焼入れ鋼材。

【 0 0 2 5 】投影芯部硬さの定義: 有効硬化層深さt 、 部品半径r、芯部硬さHcoreとした時、 投影芯部硬さ Hp-core=Hcore/(1-t /r)

(3) 本発明の請求項3および請求項6の発明は、重量 比として、C:0.35~0.60%、Si:0.01 ~0.15%, Mn: 0.2~1.60%, S: 0.0 05~0.15%、A1:0.010~0.06%、T $i:0.005\sim0.050\%B:0.0005\sim0.$ 005%、N:0.0015~0.008%、を含有 し、さらに必要に応じて、Cr:0.1超~1.2%、 $Mo: 0.02\sim0.8\%$, $Ni: 0.1\sim3.5\%$ N b:0.01~0.3%V:0.03~0.6%の1種 または2種以上を含有し、P:0.020%以下、C u:0.05%以下、0:0.0025%以下にそれぞ れ制限し、残部が鉄および不可避的不純物からなり、有 効硬化層深さtと部品半径の比t/rが0.4~0.7 5であり、かつ下記で定義される投影芯部硬さHp-c oreと硬化層硬さHcaseの比Hp-core/H caseがり、56以上であり、さらに下記で定義され る断面内平均硬さHavがHV560以上であることを 特徴とする高振り疲労強度高周波焼入れ鋼材。

【0026】投影芯部硬さの定義:有効硬化層深さt、 部品半径r、芯部硬さHcoreとした時、 投影芯部硬さ Hp-core=Hcore/(1-t /r)

断面内平均硬さの定義:半径aの断面を半径方向に同心円状にN個のリングに分割し、n番目のリング状部分の硬さを H_n 、半径を r_n 、間隔を $\triangle r_n$ とした時、

[0027]

【数1】

断面内平均硬さ Hav = $\binom{N}{\Sigma} H_n \times r_n^2 \times \triangle r_n$) $\times 3/a^3$

(4) 本発明の請求項7、請求項8の発明は、高周波焼入れ層の旧オーステナイト結晶粒度が9番以上である請求項1~3のいずれかに記載の高捩り疲労強度高周波焼入れ鋼材および請求項4~6のいずれかに記載の高捩り

疲労強度高周波焼入れ鋼材である。

[0028]

【発明の実施の形態】以下に、本発明の実施の形態を説明する。

【0029】まず、本発明の成分含有範囲を上記の如く 限定した理由について説明する。

 $[0030]C:0.35\sim0.60\%$

Cは高周波焼入れ硬化層の硬さを増加させるのに有効な元素であるが、0.35%未満では硬さが不十分であり、また0.60%を超えると高周波焼入れ前の硬さが硬くなりすぎて冷間加工性が劣化するとともに、オーステナイト粒界への炭化物析出が顕著になって粒界強度を劣化させるため、含有量を0.35~0.60%に定めた。

[0031]Si: 0. 01~0. 15%

Siは脱酸元素として、および粒界強化を狙いとして添加する。しかしながら、0.01%未満ではその効果は不十分である。一方、Siは固溶体硬化により素材硬きを高くするため、0.15%を超える添加は、高周波焼入れ前の段階で切削性等の冷間加工性を劣化させる。以上の理由でその含有量を $0.01\sim0.15\%$ とした。【0032】 $Mn:0.20\sim1.60\%$

Mnは(1)焼入れ性の向上、および鋼中でMnSを形成することによる(2)高周波焼入れ加熱時のオーステナイト粒の微細化と(3)被削性の向上を目的として添加する。しかしながら、0.20%未満ではこの効果は不十分である。一方、Mnを過剰添加すると、高周波焼入れ前の素材のパーライト分率を増加させて素材強度を増加させ、冷間加工性を劣化させる。特にこの傾向は1.60%起の添加で顕著になる。以上の理由から、Mnの含有量を0.20~1.60%とした。なお、冷間加工性をより重視した鋼材では、望ましくはMn:0.

20~1.00%の範囲に制限することが望ましい。

[0033]S:0.005~0.15%、

Sは鋼中でMnSを形成、これによる高周波焼入れ加熱時のオーステナイト粒の微細化および被削性の向上を目的として添加するが、0.005%未満ではその効果は不十分である。一方、0.15%を超えるとその効果は飽和し、むしろ粒界偏析を起こし粒界脆化を招く。以上の理由から、Sの含有量を0.005~0.15%とした。

 $[0034]A1:0.010\sim0.06\%$

A 1 は脱酸元素および結晶粒微細化元素として添加するが、0.010%未満ではその効果は不十分であり、一方、0.06%を超えるとその効果は飽和し、むしろ最終部品でのモード III 破壊強度を劣化させるので、その含有量を0.010~0.06%とした。

[0035]Ti: 0.005~0.050%

Tiは鋼中でNと結合してTiNとなるが、これによる 固溶Nの完全固定によるBN析出防止、つまり固溶Bの 確保を目的として添加する。さらに、Ti添加は表面硬 化層の細粒化にも寄与する。しかしながら、O.005 %未満ではその効果は不十分であり、一方、O.05% を超えると多量のTiN、TiCによる冷間加工時の割 れおよび最終部品でのモードIII破壊強度の劣化を引き起こすので、その含有量を0.005~0.050%とした。なお、冷間加工性及び高捩り疲労強度特性をより一層改善するためには、望ましくは、Ti:0.005~0.030%の範囲に限定することが望ましい。【0036】B:0.0005~0.005%、Bは固溶状態でオーステナイト粒界に粒界偏析し、焼入れ性を増加させることを狙いとして添加する。同時に、P、Cu等の粒界不純物を粒界から追い出すことにより粒界強度を増加させる作用も存在する。粒界強化により振り強度、捩り疲労強度が増加する。しかしながら、0.0005%未満ではその効果は不十分であり、一方、0.005%を超える過剰添加は、むしろ粒界脆化を招くので、その含有量を0.0005~0.005%とした。

【0037】N:0.0015~0.008% NはA1N等の最等化物析出による専用法加熱

NはA 1 N等の炭窒化物析出による高周波加熱時のオー ステナイト粒の微細化を目的として添加するが、0.0 015%未満ではその効果は不十分である、一方、0. 008%を超えると、BNを析出して固溶Bの低減を引 き起こすとともに、多量のTiN析出による冷間加工割 れおよび最終部品でのモードIII破壊強度の劣化を引 き起こすので、その含有量を0.0015~0.008 %とした。なお、冷間加工性及び高捩り疲労強度特性を より一層改善するためには、望ましくは、N:O.OO 15~0.005%の範囲に限定することが望ましい。 【0038】P:0.020%以下(0%を含む)、 Pは固溶体硬化により素材硬さを高くし、高周波焼入れ 前の段階で冷間鍛造性を劣化させる。さらにオーステナ イト粒界に粒界偏析を起こし、粒界強度を低下させて捩 り応力下での脆性破壊を起こし安くし、そのため強度を 低下させる。特にPが0.020%を超えると強度低下 が顕著となるため、0.020%を上限とした。なお、 より粒界強化を図る場合には、0.015%以下が望ま LW.

【0039】Cu:0.05%以下(0%を含む)、CuもPと同様オーステナイト粒界に粒界偏析を起こし、強度低下の原因となる。特にCuが0.05%を超えると強度低下が顕著となるため、0.05%を上限とした。

【0040】0:0.0025%以下(0%を含む)、 Oは粒界偏析を起こし粒界脆化を起こすとともに、鋼中 で硬い酸化物系介在物を形成し、捩り応力下での脆性破壊を起こし安くし、強度低下の原因となる。特にOが 0.0025%を超えると強度低下が顕著となるため、 0.0025%を上限とした。

【0041】次に、請求項4、5、6、8の発明鋼は、Cr、Mo、Ni、Nb、V添加により、①粒界強度の増加、および②焼入れ性の向上を図た鋼である。Cr:0.1超~1.2%、Mo:0.02~0.80%、N

 $i:0.1\sim3.50\%$, Nb:0.01~0.3%, $V:0.03\sim0.6\%$ 、これらの元素はいずれも $\mathbf{0}$ オ ーステナイト粒界に析出している粒界炭化物を微細化さ せることによる粒界強度の増加および②焼入れ性の向上 を狙いとして添加する。またNiには粒界近傍の钢性を 改善し、脆性破壊を抑制する効果も有する。また、N b、Vは鋼中で炭窒化物を形成し、高周波加熱時のオー ステナイト粒を微細化させる効果も有する。これらの効 果は、Cr:01%以下、Mo:0.02%未満、N i:0.1%未満、Nb:0.01%未満、V:0.0 3%未満では不十分である。一方、Cr:1.2%超、 Mo: 0. 80%超、Ni: 3. 50%超、Nb: 0. 3%超、V:0.6%超では、これらの効果は飽和し、 むしろこれらの元素の過剰添加は冷間加工性の劣化を招 く。以上の理由から、その含有量を上記の範囲にそれぞ れ限定した。

【0042】次に、請求項1、4では、高周波焼入れ鋼材が上記の成分からなり、有効硬化層深させと部品半径 rの比せ/rを0、3 \sim 0、6とし、かつ上記で定義される投影芯部硬さHp-coreがHV400以上とするが、こように限定した理由を以下に述べる。

【0043】本願発明で言う有効硬化層深させは、JI S G 0559で規定する高周波焼入れ硬化層深さ測 定方法に基づく有効硬化層深さである。請求項1、4 は、内部起点の場合の捩り強度の向上を図った発明であ る。有効硬化層深さ七/rが、0.6を越えると起点が 表面起点となり、涙り疲労強度支配要因が異なる。一 方、t/rが0.3未満では、捩り疲労強度向上効果が 小さい。以上の理由で、有効硬化層深さ t / rを0.3 ~0.6の範囲に限定した。次に、内部起点材の涙り疲 労強度は、上記および図3に示したように投影芯部硬さ Hp-coreに比例して向上する。1×105回での 時間強度を600以上とするためには、投影芯部硬さを HV400以上とすることが必要であり、それ未満では 捩り疲労強度が不足する。以上の理由から、投影芯部硬 さHp - coreがHV400以上とした。なお、内部 起点においてより高い強度レベルである1×105回で の時間強度を650以上とするためには、投影芯部硬さ をHV440以上とすることが望ましい。

【0044】次に、請求項2、5では、高周波焼入れ鋼材が上記の成分からなり、有効硬化層深させと部品半径 rの比七/rが0、4 \sim 0、75であり、かつ上記で定義される投影芯部硬さHp-core/Hcaseが0、56以上とするが、こように限定した理由を以下に述べる。

【0045】請求項2、5は、請求項1、4よりもさらに高い捩り疲労強度レベルを狙いとした鋼材である。有効硬化層深さtと部品半径rの比t/rを0.4~0.75としたのは、高周波焼入れ材の涙り疲労強度は、高周波焼入れ深さを深くするほど向上するが、有効硬化層

深さが七/rで0.4未満では、捩り疲労強度向上効果が小さく、また0.75を越えると表層の圧縮残留応力が低下するため、軸部品製造工程で焼き割れ発生の危険性が増すためである。次に、図2から明らかなように、疲労破壊起点が内部よりも表面の方が捩り疲労強度は向上する。表面起点になるか、内部起点になるかは、投影芯部硬さHp-coreと硬化層硬さHcaseが0.56以上で表面起点になる。本願発明で投影芯部硬さHp-coreと硬化層硬さHcaseの比Hp-core/Hcaseの比Hp-core/Hcaseの比Hp-core/Hcaseの比Hp-core/Hcaseの比Hp-core/Hcaseの比Hp-core/Hcaseの比Hp-core/Hcaseのし.56以上の範囲に限定したのは以上の理由による。

【0046】次に、請求項3、6では、高周波焼入れ鋼材が上記の成分からなり、有効硬化層深さtと部品半径 rの比t/rが0.4~0.75であり、かつ上記で定義される投影芯部硬さHp-coreと硬化層硬さHc aseの比Hp-core/Hcaseが0.56以上であり、さらに上記で定義される断面内平均硬さHavがHV560以上とするが、こように限定した理由を以下に述べる。

【0047】請求項3、6は、表面起点の場合の涙り強度の向上を図った発明であり、請求項2、5よりもさらに高い捩り疲労強度レベルを狙いとした鋼材である。有効硬化層深さtと部品半径rの比t/rを0.4~0.75の範囲に、またHp·core/Hcaseを0.56以上の範囲に限定したのは、上記の請求項2、5と同じ理由である。

【0048】次に、表面起点材の捩り疲労強度は、上記および図5に示したように投影芯部硬さHp-coreに比例して向上する。1×10⁵回での時間強度を650以上とするためには、断面内平均硬さHavをHV560以上とすることが必要であり、それ未満では振り疲労強度が不足する。

【0049】以上の理由から、断面内平均硬さHaVが HV560以上とした。なお、表面起点においてより高い強度レベルである 1×10^5 回での時間強度を700以上とするためには、断面内平均硬さHaV560以上とすることが望ましい。

【0050】次に、請求項7、8は高周波加熱時のオーステナイト粒を一層微細化し、粒界破壊防止による高強度化を図った高周波焼入れ鋼材である。本発明において高周波焼入れ鋼材の高周波焼入れ層の旧オーステナイト結晶粒度が9番以上としたのは、高周波焼入れ層の旧オーステナイト粒界の細粒化により粒界破壊による脆性破壊が抑制されるが、結晶粒度が9番未満ではこの効果は小さいためである。

【0051】次に、本発明鋼材の製造方法について述べる

【0052】本発明の高周波焼入れ鋼材では、製造のた

めの高周波焼入れ条件および焼戻し条件は特に限定せず、本発明の要件を満足すればいずれの条件でも良い。例えば、本発明の要件を満足すれば焼戻し処理を行わなくても良い。また、本発明では、本発明の要件を満足すれば、高周波焼入れの前に焼準、焼鈍、球状化焼鈍、焼入れー焼戻し等の熱処理を必要に応じて行うことができる。なお、高周波焼入れの前に焼準、焼鈍、球状化焼鈍を行わない場合には、鋼材素材の熱間圧延による製造を仕上げ温度:700~900℃、仕上げ圧延後700~500℃の温度範囲の平均冷却速度:0.1~1.7℃/秒の条件で行うのが望ましい。但し、本発明では特に限定するものではない。

【0053】本発明鋼材では、被削性向上を目的として

Ca、Pbの1種または2種を必要に応じて含有させることが出来る。なお、Caは被削性向上だけでなく、鋼中でPと結合して憐化物を生成し、Pの粒界偏析量を低減し粒界強度を増加させる効果も有している。Ca、Pbの適正添加範囲は次の通りである。Ca:0.0005~0.010%、Pb:0.05~0.5%本発明においては、高周波焼入れ軸部品の表面に大きな圧縮残留応力を付与し、これにより脆性破壊を抑制して一層の高強度化を図ることもできる。高周波焼入れ鋼材の哀面の残留応力を-80kgf/mm²以下とすることにより、脆性破壊が抑制されて振り疲労強度は顕著に向上する。高周波焼入れ鋼材への圧縮残留応力の付与は、高周波焼入れ一焼戻し後、アークハイト1.0mmA以上の強さでのハードショットピーニング処理が有効

である。ここで、アークハイトとは例えば「自動車技

術、Vol. 41、No. 7、1987、726~72 7頁」に記載されているようにショットピーニングの強 さの指標である。但し、本発明では、圧縮残留応力の付 与の条件は特に限定せず、本発明の要件を満足すればい ずれの条件でも良い。

【0054】捩り疲労過程でのき裂の発生の原因の一つ は、硬化層の硬さムラである。本願発明の対象部品は、 熱間圧延ままで冷間加工-高周波焼入れされる場合以外 ・ に、熱間圧延後A。変態点以下の温度での簡易焼鈍等の 熱処理を経た後、冷間加工一高周波焼入れされる場合が ある。但し、熱間圧延後、簡易焼鈍等の熱処理を経た組 織は、圧延材の組織に大きく影響される。そのため、こ のような熱間圧延後熱処理を受ける場合でも、高周波焼 入れ時の硬化層の硬さムラ抑制のためには圧延材組織の 適正化が重要である。圧延材の組織のフェライト分率が 35%を超え、フェライト結晶粒径が30μmを超える と硬化層で顕著な硬さのムラを生じ、捩り疲労破壊を起 こしやすくなる。そのため、圧延材の組織のフェライト の組織分率が35%以下で、フェライト結晶粒径が30 μm以下とするのが望ましい。但し、本発明では、本組 織因子を特に限定するものではない。

[0055]

【実施例】以下に、本発明の効果を実施例により、さら に具体的に示す。

(実施例-1)本願の第1発明および第7発明の実施例を表1および表2に示す。

[0056]

【表1】

						ſt	学	咸	分	(mass	%)			
区分	網 No.	C	Si	Mn	s	ÀI	Τi	В		N	Р	Cu	0	V _{L1000} (nn/min)
#5 1	1	0.38	D.04	1.42	0.020	0.037	0.021	0.002	3	0.0046	0.012	0.02	0.0014	16
及び第7	2	0.45	0.06	1.43	0.018	0.031	0.018	0.002	3	0.0038	0.012	0.01	0.0012	14
7	3	0.53	0.12	1.21	0.008	0.026	0.020	0.002	8	0.0042	0.007	0.01	0.0008	14
発明調材	4	0.42	0.05	0.B5	0.042	0.024	0.022	0.002	9	0.0068	0.007	0.02	8000.0	17
7	5	0.55	0.07	0.39	0.007	0.034	0.023	0.002	4	0.0075	0.012	0.01	0.0009	18
	6	0.30	0.05	0.75	0.022	0.026	0.022	0.002	9	0.0043	0.012	0.01	0.0012	20
	7	0.65	0.10	0.35	0.008	0.031	0.021	0.002	2	0.0041	0.009	0.02	0.0011	12
壯	8	0.41	0.28	0.7B	0.021	0.033	0.019	0.002	3	0.0041	0.013	0.02	0.0019	13
粒	8	0.52	0.04	0.15	0.011	0.036	0.023	0.002	1	0.0071	0.009	0.01	0.0011	18
	10	0.42	0.06	1.82	0.018	0.018	0.009	0.000	9	0.0037	0.008	0.01	0.0017	11
村	11	0.52	0.08	1.27	0.003	0.026	0.024	0.003	2	0.0075	0.012	0.01	0.0009	8
	12	0.43	0.06	1.38	0.178	0.025	0.023	0.002	6	0.0041	0.013	0.03	0.0011	15
	13	0.37	0.03	0.55	0.018	0.069	0.024	0.002	3	0.0043	0.012	0.02	0.0016	13
	14	0.55	0.11	0.83	0.012	0.033	0.003	0.001	7	0.0051	0.017	0.01	0.0015	14
	15	0.40	0.06	0.82	0.023	0.035	0.067	0.002	ì	0.0072	0.008	0.01	0.0014	9
	16	0.54	0.08	0.78	0.009	0.029	0.022	0.000	2	0.0068	0.012	0.02	0.0009	15
	17	0.54	0.12	0.51	0.012	0.031	0.017	0.006	7	0.0051	0.009	0.02	0.0009	16
	18	0.44	0.07	0.33	0.017	0.028	0.007	0.001	3	0.0037	0.012	0.01	0.0012	14
	19	0.43	0.04	0.84	0.031	0.026	0.018	0.002	7	0.0048	0.007	0.02	0.0008	17

表1の組成を有する鋼材を40mmφの棒鋼に圧延し

た。この棒鋼から被削性評価用ドリル穴開け試験片、捩

り試験片および焼き割れ感受性評価試験片を採取した。 【0057】ここで、本発明の特徴の一つとして、高周 波焼入れ前の段階での冷間加工性が優れている点が挙げ られる。冷間加工性とは、被削性(切削性)、転造性、 冷間鍛造性等であるが、一般的にはこれらの間には相関 があり、被削性が優れていれば、転造性、冷間鍛造性も 優れている。そこで、本願では、ドリルによる被削性の 評価により、冷間加工性の評価を代表させた。ドリルに よる被削性の評価は、送り速度O.33mm/sで、ド リル (材質: SKH51-φ10mm) の周速を種々変 化させ、各速度においてドリルが切削不能になる総穴深 さを求め、周速ードリル寿命曲線を作成し、ドリル寿命 が1000mmとなる最大速度をVL1000と規定し、被 削性の評価基準とした。表1にV₁₁₀₀₀の評価結果を併 せて示す。本発明鋼材は、同じ炭素量の比較鋼材に比較 して被削性は相対的に優れている。

【0058】一方、比較鋼材11は、Sの含有量が本願 発明の範囲を下回った場合であり、比較鋼材7、8、1 0、13、15は、それぞれC、Si、Mn、Al、Tiの含有量が本願発明の範囲を上回っ場合であり、これらの鋼材はいずれも、同じ炭素量の他の鋼材に比較して被削性は相対的に劣ている。

【0059】次に、表1の鋼材から、平行部が20mm かの振り試験片を作成した。周波数10KHz固定焼入れの条件で高周波焼入れを行い、その後170℃/1時間の条件で焼戻しを行た。これらの試料について振り試験、振り疲労試験を行た。振り疲労は1/10°回時間強度で評価した。また、平行部中央部にて硬さ分布の測定を行た。表2に各鋼材の振り強度、振り疲労強度評価結果を、硬さ他の評価結果とあわせて示す。振り疲労破壊の起点はいずれも内部起点である。なお、有効硬化層深さは、JIS G 0559で規定する高周波焼入れ硬化層深さ測定方法に基づく有効硬化層深さである。【0060】

【表2】

	Z	化學指表	化器架松	本學面之也	中華美術社会会	12	七年春日刊	4 4 4 4	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
4	-	(48)						2	
10		10 ER (BA)	Score (BY)	4/1	Hp-core (HV)		73 IP.	M. M.	お客房 NPs
· · ·	ı	ı	,	0.1~1.6	001 2	*6 A	ı		,
新島田									
梅	1	129	808	19.4	711	8.2	-420	1991	140
及及	- 2	652	227	19.0	767	3.8	-451	1735	28.5
無	•	687	239	17.0	121	8.8	797-	1787	979
調整を	,	818	218	87.0	617	=	-473	1445	209
	•	111	243	9.38	102	:	-677	1586	803
	•	587	153	27.6	502	=	-457	1371	787
	•	789	522	16.1	798	:	-489	1713	478
	-	616	181	87'8	563	-:	-488	1540	979
꽃	-	*11	179	26.4	775	=	-521	1111	413
£	=	633	246	15'1	888	2.2	-422	1715	807
	=	683	862	17.4	918	=	-503	1184	613
	12	643	123	87'8	5.8.7	=	187-	166	
	2	817	180	15.0	327	9.8	-486	1876	979
	-	989	623	19.0	443	-	-423	1820	172
	51	134	181	15.0	127	=	187-	1105	140
	u	189	218	9.52	181	1:	787-	9981	748
	-	169	502	87.0	603	3.6	-512	1789	716
	=	650	295	9.28	•11	1.8	295	1423	819
	:	634	225	6.41	382	7:	-488	1461	501
			鯸	·第7 贻明無材					

表2から明らかなように、本発明例ではいずれも静的捩り強度1580MPa以上、捩り疲労強度は600MPa以上の優れた特性を有する。第7発明例である、7粒度が9番以上である発明例2は、特に、優れた強度特性を示す。

【0061】一方、比較例6、9、14、16は、それぞれC、Mn、Ti、Bの含有量が本願発明の範囲を下回った場合であり、いずれも、同じ炭素量の他の鋼材に比較して静的捩り強度、捩り疲労強度は相対的に劣っている。比較例12、17は、それぞれS、Bの含有量が本願発明の範囲を上回った場合であり、いずれも、同じ炭素量の他の鋼材に比較して静的捩り強度、捩り疲労強度は相対的に劣っている。比較例18は成分は本願発明の範囲にあるが、硬化層深さが本願発明の範囲を下回た

場合であり、同じ炭素量の他の鋼材に比較して静的捩り 強度、捩り疲労強度は相対的に劣ている。また、比較例 19は成分は本願発明の範囲にあるが、投影芯部硬さが 本願発明の範囲を下回った場合であり、同じ炭素量の他 の鋼材に比較して静的捩り強度、捩り疲労強度は相対的 に劣っている。

(実施例-2)本願の第2発明および第7発明の実施例を表3および表4に示す。

[0062]

【表3】

# E										
. E										V L1000
	I M n	S	Α 1	Ţ	8	z	۵.	ت د	0	(m/mln)
77 2 1 0.34 0.12 0.78 0.918	31.0 2		0.038	0.010	1.0023	0.0047	0.018 8.8023 0.0047 9.013	0.02	6.0013	8-1
B 05 0.41 0.05 0.41 0.017	11.0 8	0.017	91.0.0	0.022	0.000	1200.0	0.0 800.0 6.0088 6.0084 9.008		4.0017	8-1
第7 3 6.53 6.08 6.68 0.08	89 0 86		910.0	720.0	1.0031	0.0870	0.024 1.0031 0.0970 0.012 0.03	60.0	8000.0	91
與明 年 6 0.39 0.03	87.1 8	1.48 0.027 0.481 0.017 0.6025 0.0038 0.018	0.011	0.017	9700.0	1 000 0		0.02	6.0013	8.
84 54 0.04 1.38 0.010 0.013 0.018 8.8628	11.31	0.010	610.0	0.018	0.0029	2900.0	210.0 2500.0	10.0	8000. 0 10.0	81
H-46 8 0.41 0.04	14 0.35	0.04 0.35 0.026	0.032	810.0	0.032 0.018 0.0025 0.0037 0.018	0.0037		0.02	6.0013	97
8000 + 10.0 210.0 1.0010 0.017 0.017 0.0027 0.0042 0.01 0.01 0.004	19.0 81	0.010	0.020	110.0	0.0027	3 +00.0	210.0	10.0	8000. ●	13

表3の組成を有する鋼材を実施例-1と同一手順で準備 し、同一条件で静的涙り強度、捩り疲労強度を評価し た。なお、冷間加工性の指標としてドリルによる被削性 を評価した。評価結果を表3に示したが、本発明鋼材 は、同じ炭素量の比較鋼材に比較して被削性は相対的に 優れている。

【0063】次に、強度特性の評価結果を表4に示す。 捩り疲労破壊の起点は、比較例7で内部起点であり、そ の他はいずれも表面起点である。

[0064]

【表4】

•										
	1 2	心學圖賞	作品会か	硬化周撒杏	役別な路景さ	Ep-core	7 粒度	故园级留玩	数的報り強	また数り後 1×10 回旋り倒
区分	J.o	Bcase (BY)	Score (BV)	*/1	Ep-core (BV)	Hen no	Ж.	th MPa	(K MPa	分級原 NPs
米量	-	ı		0.4~4.75		14	¥ 0.9¢	1	-	1
無定						95.0				
3 袋	1	628	180	85.0	127	99.0	8.7	CB7-	1876	181
BB	3	199	180	87°0	111	05.0	9.3	-510	1650	. 189
と様		887	208	15.0	847	0.13	9.1	-478	1881	181
機の機	7	828	213	16.0	388	1.18	8.0	-423	1752	711
#	2	189	243	99'6	169	1.00	8.2	-403	1811	116
五	•	828	288	38.0	319	99.0	3.8	-582	1771	629
無材	•	891	208	27°0	353	9.52	e. 8	-472	1838	583
			E *	*第7兒明氣材						

表4から明らかなように、本発明例ではいずれも静的涙 り強度1650MPa以上、捩り疲労強度は680MP a以上の優れた特性を有する。第7発明例である、7粒 度が9番以上で高炭素鋼である発明例3は、特に優れた 強度特性を示す。

【0065】一方、比較例6は成分は本願発明の範囲にあるが、硬化層深さが本願発明の範囲を下回った場合であり、同じ炭素量の他の鋼材に比較して静的捩り強度、捩り疲労強度は相対的に劣っている。また比較例7は成分は本願発明の範囲にあるが、投影芯部硬さと表面硬さ

の比が本願発明の範囲を下回った場合であり、振り疲労 破壊の起点が内部であり、同じ炭素量の他の鋼材に比較 して、捩り疲労強度が相対的に劣っている。

[0066]

(実施例3)本願の第3発明および第7発明の実施例を

表5および表6に示す。 【表5】

	実施例	-3)											(
区分	Mis	С	S i	Мп	s	A 1	Ti	В	N	P	Cu	0	V L1000 (m/min)
# 3	1	1.35	0.08	1.30	0.023	0.031	0.020	0.0021	0.0053	0.018	0.02	0.0013	16
及び	2	1.41	0.05	0.38	0.018	0.013	0.017	4.0005	0.0025	8.008	0.03	0.4013	18
7	3	0.54	0.03	8.85	0.003	0.035	0.019	9.0018	0.0048	8.007	0.04	0.0008	16
电码 無	4	9.40	0.03	0.53	0.621	0.030	0.023	0.0023	0.0088	0.613	0.02	0.0013	19
对	5	4.53	0.05	0.85	9.010	0.034	0.022	0.0027	0.0073	0.008	0.03	0.0003	18
土板	5	0.52	30.0	0.37	0.011	0.434	0.024	0.0831	0.0052	0.013	0.82	0.0010	14
胃材	7	0.43	0.04	1.44	0.015	9.028	0.022	0.0027	8.0081	0.011	0.03	0.0018	15
	8	0.38	0.05	8.41	0.024	8.428	0.021	0.0825	8.0042	0.013	0.00	8100.0	18

表5の組成を有する鋼材を実施例-1と同一手順で準備 し、同一条件で静的捩り強度、捩り疲労強度を評価し た。なお、冷間加工性の指標としてドリルによる被削性 を評価した。評価結果を表5に示したが、本発明鋼材 は、同じ炭素量の比較鋼材に比較して被削性は相対的に 優れている。

【0067】次に、強度特性の評価結果を表6に示す。 捩り疲労破壊の起点は、比較例7で内部起点であり、そ の他はいずれも表面起点である。

[0068]

【表6】

	7	4 田 田 幸	4 12 20 4	_	3 4 4 5 E 4		4 图 4 图 4 图 4	44 -	七 石 名 日	4 4 5 4 4	# # E
		# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	\$ 8 0 8		X 5 6 5 6 5	alos-de		1 12 12			7 元代 一代目的自己 一下で見り取 一人 1. 「可求り其一
医分	30	Scase (BY)	Bcore (BY)	1/1	Bp-core (11)	Bease	Hav (BV)	•	1) MPs	M. M.F.s.	90 華成 1178
*	-	1	ı	14.0~1.0	1	AJ	A	÷ Al	1	,	
位記						99.0	995				
C 映	-	129	202	19.0	670	18.0	808	0.	-432	1720	162
200	2	199	180	19.0	376	48.0	709	9.0	197-	1712	117
7 章	•	163	702	19.0	411	09.0	763	8.8	197-	1818	127
多年	•	188	189	† .54	998	85.0	989	1.4	-463	1650	116
#	Ş	103	102	19.9	28)	01.0	179	8.8	283-	1863	164
比战	•	111	178	76.9	188	99.0	173	1.2	1117-	1683	117
#	4	611	181	27")	916	87'0	677	-:	-387	3.5	108
	•	276	181	87'1	186	85.0	679	1.4	986-	0191	119
			粮	*第7 晃明網封			į				

表6から明らかなように、本発明例ではいずれも静的捩り強度1650MPa以上、捩り疲労強度は710MPa以上の優れた特性を有する。第7発明例である、 γ 粒度が9番以上で高炭素鋼である発明例3他は、特に優れた強度特性を示す。

【0069】一方、比較例6は成分は本願発明の範囲にあるが、硬化層深さが本願発明の範囲を下回った場合であり、同じ炭素量の他の鋼材に比較して静的捩り強度、振り疲労強度は相対的に劣っている。また、比較例7も

成分は本願発明の範囲にあるが、投影芯部硬さと表面硬さの比が本願発明の範囲を下回った場合であり、捩り疲労破壊の起点が内部であり、同じ炭素量の他の鋼材に比較して、捩り疲労強度が相対的に劣っている。比較例8も成分は本願発明の範囲にあるが、断面内平均硬さが本願発明の範囲を下回った場合であり、同じ炭素量の他の鋼材に比較して静的捩り強度、捩り疲労強度は相対的に劣っている。

(実施例-4)本願の第4発明および第8発明の実施例を表7および表8に示す。

[0070]

【表7】

3	沒格例-4)	- 4)																-	
						L												Λ	_
国社	E E	ပ	S M	z Z	ø	~ «	<u>-</u>	<u>m</u>	z	۵	3	0	0	0 0	z	z	>	(4)4/4/	_
7	-	0.47	80.0	1.35	0.020	0.026	9.0.0	0.0025	0.0041 0.007	1	•	8000 0 10.0	18.0	,	-		T		
¥	2	17.0	11.4	91'1	810.		0.027	0.001	0.0031 0.0074 0.017	1	-	1100.0		9.12	1.			: :	_
数	-	0.81	8.12	1.28	100.0	9.024	0.018	0.0032	0.0032 0.0663 0.013		9.02	8111.1	ŀ			0.025	1.	=	
	•	0.28	80.0	1.50	0.038	0.033	110.0		0.0024 0.0046 0.010 0.03	9:01	. 0.3	1.00.0		,	ļ.		6 - 0	: :	
*	9	17.4	80° 0	99.0	120.0 83.0	9.032	1.0.	9.00.0	9.99.0 BK00.0 186.6	0.010	•	9.00.9	,	11.0				: :	
		1.45	0.03	1.34	8.63 8.34 8.917	0.012	0.023	0.0027	D.0027 0.0081 D.013 D.01	0.013	=	0.0011 0.32	0.32	0.07		Ţ.	0	: :	_
	7	1.17	0.03	1.02	480.0 20.0	9.631	9.419	0.0026	1.01.	0.00	=	0.01 6.0016 0.05 0.07 0.38 0.021	90.0	0.07	0.29			: =	
	•	19.0	91.0	16'0	110.0 18.0	0.031	0.01	0.0022	1999.	9.612		0.612 9.61 9.9488 9.16	9.1	•	'			: =	
	•	18.0	0.02	1.53	0.007	0.05 0.62 0.607 0.632		0.0021	9.021 0.0021 0.0151 0.014 0.01 8.0008 0.57	9.0.0	=	8000 B	9.57	١.			50.0	: =	
															•	_		•	

表7の組成を有する鋼材を実施例-1と同一手順で準備し、同一条件で静的捩り強度、捩り疲労強度を評価した。なお、冷間加工性の指標としてドリルによる被削性を評価した。評価結果を表7に示したが、本発明鋼材は、同じ炭素量の比較鋼材に比較して被削性は相対的に優れている。

【0071】次に、強度特性の評価結果を表8に示す。 【0072】

【表8】

	E E	放回根の	拉等病中	東代画祭な	校影花都概念	7粒度	教団務智の	物の数の事	1X 10 面面 1 表
松田	ŝ	Hease (IV)	Boore (IV)		Ep-cere (HV)		7) IP.		44 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
*	ı	1	1	0.3~6.8	М	: A	1	1	۱ ی
复定					00+				
7 56	1	199	247		476	6.8	-462	1708	781
N C	2	838	218	6.43		-	-534	1803	en en
88	•	181	253	17.41	897	-:-	-623	1786	664
を	7	602	223	1,.	129	7.8	-423	1081	809
*		879	162	4.43	507	8.9	-467	1609	909
	•	632	163	97.0	611	9.4	-547	1616	603
	4	119	613	6.47	413	8.8	-512	1628	615
	-	687	802	97'0	435	5 8	-506	1741	638
	•	161	172	0.43	127	9.6	-561	1725	619
			雅·	- 第8 路島東林					

捩り疲労破壊の起点は、いずれも内部起点である。

【0073】表8から明らかなように、本発明例ではいずれも静的捩り強度1600MPa以上、捩り疲労強度は600MPa以上の優れた特性を有する。第8発明例である、7粒度が9番以上で高炭素鋼である発明例3他は、特に優れた強度特性を示す。

(実施例-5)本願の第5発明および第8発明の実施例を表9および表10に示す。

[0074]

【表9】

	:	•		Γ.			Γ	Γ				
=	V 61.00	(*/*)	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	1.5	=	Ξ
(wtx)		>	·		3	·	10.		80.0	21.0	٠	
		ه ع				130.0 -			,	-	120.0	610'6
		z		-	•		0.27	٠			,	
		ŝ	11.0		•	•	90.0	01.0	0.12	•	- 0.18	•
		ر د	,	9.31		-	11.0	77.0	-	21.0		0.31
		0	8000.0	9.0012	0.01 0.0819	8100.0 10.0	0.01 0.0012 0.72 0.06 0.27	0.01 0.0014	0.01 0.0068	0.03 0.0013	8.0449	8 . 9 8 8
		ت ن	10.0	10.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.03	0.02	10.0
		۵.	0.010	0.013	800.0	0.012	0.013	800.0	110.0	0.008	9.012	800.0
		z	1700.0	8.0071 0.013	8.0057	810.0 1500.0	0.0045	0.0050 0.00	110.0 3800.0	8.00E	9.0088	9.0038
		8	1.0024	2310.0	0.0023	0.0026	0.0027	9.0026	0.0023	0.0013	0.0026	0.0026
,	,	Ti	0.018	124.0	6.012 8.0023	0.617 0.0026	.15 1.41 0.021 0.033 0.018 0.0027 0.0045 0.013	\$20.0	0.019	0.017 0.0018 0.0035 0.008	0.823 0.8026 9.0058 8.012 0.02 B.8649	0.618 0.6028 0.0038 0.618 0.61
		A 1	160.0	0.032	0.028		0.033	0.024	160.0	0.010		0.029
		S	9.38 0.012	131 0.627	9.68 0.022	160.0 810.0 18.1 80.	0.021	0.42 0.019	0.64 0.028	.05 0.75 6.021	.07 0.81 0.010 0.017	.64 6.42 0.011
		Z Z	9.38	1,31	1.18	1.31	11.1	0.42	0.64	0.75	1 .	0.42
		S	0.02	0.04	0.08	90.0	4.13	0.04	9.12	50.0	6.0	90.0
5)		၁	95.0	96.0	27.0	0.43	87.0	0.42	0.47	€.39	3.	0.53
(記書例 - 2)		. K	-	ea.	-	•	150	•	1		-	01
(死)		医分	3 0	ž ×	8 65	を見る	*					

表9の組成を有する鋼材を実施例-1と同一手順で準備 し、同一条件で静的捩り強度、捩り疲労強度を評価し た。なお、冷間加工性の指標としてドリルによる被削性 を評価した。評価結果を表9に示したが、本発明鋼材 は、同じ炭素量の比較鋼材に比較して被削性は相対的に 優れている。

【0075】次に、強度特性の評価結果を表10に示す

[0076]

【表10】

		(n = 14								
	**	表面硬合	芯節硬き	硬化异苯含	政制行務係や	Bp-cere	7粒度	我學典會応	節の疑り強	第4類国 (1×1×1
区分	Io	Rease (HV)	Score (BY)	1/2	Ep-core (HV)	losso	30.	7) MPa	MP.	労強成 NPs
*	ı	1	1	0.4-0.75	ı	AS	*8 7	-	1	ı
知识						99.0				
10 献	-	169	215	0.46	386	0.58	9.4	- 636	1719	783
D W	2	339	211	89.0	988	1 .08	-:	- 132	1726	168
報		888	813	9.64	•••	e.13	6.7	-482	1631	725
事業	7	278	221	0.68	119	1.07	7.8	-417	1788	189
*	2	128	183	6.70	937	1.43	8.1	-163	1854	782
	9	633	196	1.48	996	15.0	1.8	- 187	8191	369
	7	100	227	0.54	€8≯	0.75	8.8	-437	1911	361
	•	828	217	99.0	667	0.79	8.7	987-	6991	834
		878	212	0.50	527	0.63	8.8	-489	1766	811
	10	687	209	87.0	701	89.0	0.6	-661	9941	710
			鉄 *	##8 発明無対						

捩り疲労破壊の起点は、いずれも表面起点である。

【0077】表10から明らかなように、本発明例ではいずれも静的捩り強度1600MPa以上、捩り疲労強度は680MPa以上の優れた特性を有する。第8発明例である、7粒度が9番以上で高炭素鋼である発明例9他は、特に優れた強度特性を示す。

(実施例-6)本願の第6発明および第8発明の実施例を表11および表12に示す。

[0078]

【表11】

	(別量	医	_	į														(41X)
1																		V L 1 0 0 0
× ¥	î.	ပ	- S	= X - S	S	A 1	T 1	8	z	۵	Ü	٥	C	Crino	- z	z	>	(=/=/=)
8 #	-	0.52	6.13	1.03 0.54		0.647 0.889	0.022	9200.0	9.04.0	0.012	9.0	0.0007		31.0			•	=
5 Ø	•	9.65	6.07	1.31	0.00B	1.31 0.60B 0.832	0.017	0.0027	0.0027 0.0044	808.	0.02	8000.0		=			9	=
级	•	10.67	0.03		0.023	1.23 0.023 0.045 8.027	120.4	1.0017	8.8017 8.8074 8.80E 0.82 0.8018	9.00	0.02		97.0		,			=
野野	-	1.52	1.05	8.05 6.28		0.012 0.030	8.023	1.0024	9.005	9.013	0.0	B.8024 9.8452 9.813 B.81 0.0468 9.48	81.0	,		,	=	=
#	•	4.37	• .04	1.48	330'0 \$1'; 70'0	0.032	9.025	9.0028	0.0453	0.008	=	0.008 8.01 0.0014 0.28 0.06 0.27	0.28	90.0	12.0	0.017	89.0	=
-	-	3	21.0	6.73	9.12 6.73 0.07Z	0.033	110.d	0.0032 0.0043	0.0043	9.012	=	0.012 0.01 0.0408 0.48	= :	80.0				=
	-	¥7.0		. 85	0.024	0.08 6.85 0.024 6.024	910.d	8.016 0.0034 9.0045	9.0045	910.0	. 0 .	0.0 28.0 8104.0 10.6 310.0	9.32	0.0	0.31			=
	•	97.	•	:	0.86 0.021	9.0	9.021	9.021 0.0417 9.0053	0.0063	0.012 0.03 0.0015	0.03	0.0015		0.21	,	0.020	ŀ	=
	-	28.	9.1% 0.1%	=	210.0	0.018 0.018	9.018	0.0018	0.0034	800.0	10.0	0.0018 0.0034 0.008 0.01 0.0008	12.0	·	ŀ	0.019		=
	=	9.66		39.	0.00	8.62 8.64 0.009 8.625 8.618 0.6017 0.0638 8.607 0.62 8.6068 - 0.11	9.018	0.0017	0.0038	9.007	9.08	9.000		ē. 5			01.0	=

表11の組成を有する鋼材を実施例-1と同一手順で準備し、同一条件で静的捩り強度、捩り疲労強度を評価した。なお、冷間加工性の指標としてドリルによる被削性を評価した。評価結果を表11に示したが、本発明鋼材は、同じ炭素量の比較鋼材に比較して被削性は相対的に優れている。

【0079】次に、強度特性の評価結果を表12に示す。

【0080】 【表12】

	(乳脂酮-8	(8 - 1									
	無料	や影温音	杉都田田	現代重複合	政策拉器商业	Np-cere	新 記 な 早 な 間 な	7 12 12	美国格里尔	の日間の	野の東田のイスト
8分	70	Jesse (II')	Banra (BV)	\$	HP-cere (HV)	Icase	Hav (HV)	10.	7 MPs		在
K	_	1	ı	1.4~0.75	1	N	A	÷	1	1	1
製業						9.00	98				
8	-	683	112	19.0	127	1.63	187	9.2	-537	1780	726
15	2	868	112	6.67	198	13.1		9.1	- (35	1970	786
板	•	199	228	0.65	612	66.0	279	2'8	191-	184.	12.2
おお	-	603	282	8.45	E21	9.62	891	9.6	-621	1725	200
×	•	817	213	12.0	881	1.38	801	-	151-	1720	58.5
	•	636	503	19'0	891	0.73	283	1.1	-167	1892	730
	۲-	857	324	15'0	533	0.81	124	5.1	187-	1711	748
	•	852	711	89.0	146	0.68	705	=	189-	1711	72.
	•	683	413	0.46	307	0.53	. 209		-557	17.25	900
	=	636	218	0.53	629	0.78	879	0.	-527	1961	746
			探	*第8週間報							

捩り疲労破壊の起点は、いずれも表面起点である。

【0081】表12から明らかなように、本発明ではいずれも静的捩り強度1690MPa以上、捩り強度比は690MPa以上の優れた特性を有する。

【0082】第8発明例である、γ粒度が9番以上で高 炭素鋼である発明例10他は、特に優れた強度特性を示 す。

[0083]

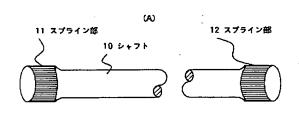
【発明の効果】以上述べたごとく本発明の高周波焼入れ 鋼材は軸部品として優れた捩り疲労強度を有し、且つそ の製造時には冷間加工性、つまり製造性に優れており、 本発明による産業上の効果は極めて顕著なるものがあ る。

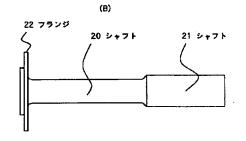
【図面の簡単な説明】

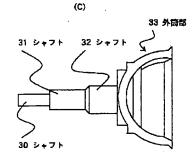
【図1】 (A)はセレーシン部を有するシャフト、(B)はフランジ付シャフト、(C)は外筒付シャフトを示した図である。

【図2】 捩り疲労強度に及ぼす硬化層深さと芯部硬さの関係を模式的に示した図である。

【図1】







【図3】 内部起点材の1/10⁵回の捩り疲労強度と 投影芯部硬さHp-coreとの関係を示す図である。

【図4】 破壊起点とHp-core/Hcase、繰り返し数Nの関係を示した図である。

【図5】 表面起点材の1×10⁵回の捩り疲労強度と 投影芯部硬さHavとの関係を示す図である。

【符号の説明】

10 シャフト、

11、12 セレーション、

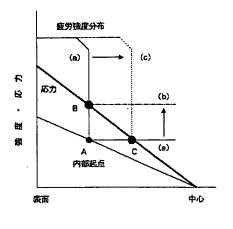
20、21 シャフト、

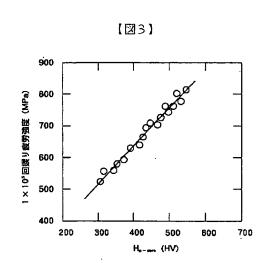
22 フランジ

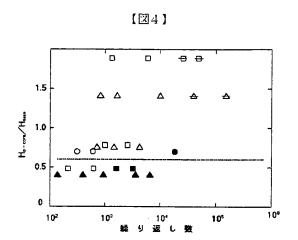
30、31、32 シャフト、

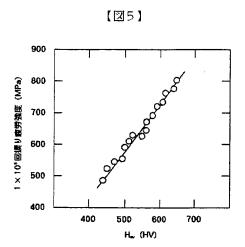
33 外筒部

【図2】









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